The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2777. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon at Father Point and the Edinburgh at this Port

SICILY TO BE EVACUATED BY THE NEAPOLITANS

LOSSES AT THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

Intervention of the Great Powers in Syria.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 2d, *via* Londonderry on the 3d inst., passed this point this forenoon. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Golden Fleece*, from New-York *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 2d inst.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d inst.

The general news by the *Anglo-Saxon* is not important.

THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Thursday, August 2, P. M.

The English funds were firm to-day. In the discount market there was an increased demand owing to the preparations for the fourth of the month. About £4,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation. On the Paris Bourse to-day there was a decline of more than ¼ per cent.

The *Times* strongly advocates the establishment of a County Rifle meeting in connection with the National Rifle Association. This would permanently popularise the weapon. Where the use of the rifle is as popular as cricket or boating there will be no fear of volunteer regiments falling into decay. Already a beginning has been made. A meeting of the Berkshire volunteers for rifle prizes for shooting, combined with other sports, will take place in Windsor Park on the 30th of September. Every county in England should follow the example.

THE MINISTRY AND THE PAPER DUTY.

The *Times* says that nobody has ever yet heard Lord PALMERSTON say that he either will resign or dissolve upon this affair. It will only be a sham fight got up to resemble a real one. The Tory opposition does not want to kill the Whig Cabinet, and the Whig Cabinet does not intend to be killed. The case is one on which every member may vote according to his conscience, without the least regard to what may befall either the Ministry or the Parliament. If the Ministry should really be beaten, it will very soon be found out that a question may be worth fighting for, and yet not important enough to resign upon.

The *Star* reminds the supporters of Free trade principles that the maintenance of the present duty on foreign paper will be simply the maintenance of protection for the English paper-maker.

The *Chronicle* says it is notorious that the Conservatives are not prepared to take office. Their only prospect at present is to deprive the Ministry of Mr. GLADSTONE'S services. We are to break faith with France that Mr. DISRAELI may have revenge on a successful opponent.

The *Herald*, referring to the majorities on the fortification vote last night, says that for the first time the present session, the Government has succeeded in carrying a measure which commands the assent of all the reasonable men in the country.

THE ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

The *Herald* states that arrangements have been made for preventing confusion, by the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. CHAPPIUS, and that every precaution has been taken to provide assistance in the emergency of a run on the Bank, even to the extent of keeping a balance at the BANK of England higher than the customary account. The Bank is in perfect order and its position most satisfactory.

AFFAIRS IN SICILY.

PARIS, Friday.

The *Moniteur* publishes the text of a convention, signed at Messina, by Gen. CLARY and Col. MEDICI, which is mostly a military convention for the evacuation of Sicily, from motives of humanity.

Correspondence from Genoa reduces to six the military executions said to have been ordered by Gen. GARIBALDI after the capture of Melazzo. They were shot as assassins, not as combatants.

The loss of the Sicilian and Italian volunteers is now estimated at very little less than 1,000 men, and a heavy proportion of it was sustained by GARIBALDI'S best corps.

AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

PARIS, Friday.

All the powers have agreed upon the conditions of a European intervention in Syria. The conference will assemble at 3 o'clock, to sign a convention in reference to measures to be taken in common.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overdue India and China mails are telegraphed *via* Trieste, but the news is unimportant.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

The R. M. steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst. and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived at this port last night. Her news is mostly anticipated by the arrival of the *Adriatic*, which left Southampton on the 1st; but we have one day later advices telegraphed *via* Queenstown.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Daily News City Article.

A considerable effect has been produced in Stock exchange to-day, by the publication of the remarkable letter of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Count DE PERSIGNY. There is a strong disposition to believe that the professions of amity toward England contained in this document are probably, to a great extent, dictated by the distrustful attitude of Germany, and may be accepted as making a real improvement in the political situation, and as adjourning indefinitely the prospects of a rupture between England and France. The funds have risen ¼ per cent., and closed at nearly the best point of the day. The improvement extended to most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange. Investments in sound securities are increasing. British Railway Stocks were particularly buoyant, notwithstanding the approach of the 4th of the month. Demand at the discount office at Bank continues limited, and in the open market the best bills were taken at a fractional reduction from the Bank rate.

[*From the Times City Article.*]

The funds this morning opened at an advance of ¼, which was fully supported to the close, buoyancy being observable in nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange. In the Discount market the demand continues moderate, but at the Bank, from exceptional circumstances, the applications to-day were larger than yesterday. The French funds show only a recovery of ⅛ per cent. The Corn market this morning was firm, at fully Monday's rates.

No bullion was taken from the Bank to-day. All the lately arrived American gold has been purchased for the Continent, and the whole of the amount from Australia, by the *Kent*, in also expected to be sent away.

In the railway market the announcement of the proposed midland dividend of 6½ per cent. per annum, and the rate exceeding public expectation, caused a further general advance.

BANQUET TO LORD CLYDE.

Last night Lord CLYDE was entertained at a magnificent banquet by the Fishmongers' Company. The Prime Warden in proposing the health of the noble Lord, claimed for him the title of Pacificator of India.

Lord CLYDE, in acknowledging the toast, paid a high compliment to Lord CANNING, the Governor-General of India, saying that to him above all others does England owe a debt of gratitude. He said he thought it right that Englishmen should know the merits of that great man whose never distrusted self-possession exercised so powerful an influence in the suppression of the mutiny. The noble Lord also spoke of his countrymen. He said: "I have been long years a soldier, and can tell you that the sons of England, Ireland and Scotland have not degenerated. They are as obedient soldiers, when properly officered, as ever served in the British army.

Admiral SARTORIUS, who responded to the toast on behalf of the navy, said that modern warlike improvements had entirely changed the whole system of defence, and increased the advantages of the defenders over the assailants a hundred fold. As a seaman, he said it was impossible for any successful invasion of our shores to take place by ships. He was not disposed to distrust thy Emperor of the French, but he would say: "Rely on the courage and decision which had in former times secured the safety of the country."

Sir CHARLES WOOD was present. The other members of the Cabinet were attending a Privy Council at Osborne.

THE LIVERPOOL ROYAL BANK.

The City article of the *Herald* states that Mr. F STEWART, the manager of the London Joint Stock Bank which is the agents of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, went down to Liverpool on Tuesday and returned yesterday. His report is said to be most encouraging.

After noticing the run on the Bank in consequence of erroneous reports of losses from failures in the leather trade the *Times'* City article says the available assets of the Bank in cash and good bills are unquestionably large, and adds that the tendency to distrust steadily subsides.

THE MINISTRY AND THE CUSTOMS DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. PULLER has altered his proposed amendment upon Mr. GLADSTONE'S motion for the reduction of the present customs duty on paper. In its present form it stands as follows: That without desiring to prejudice the question of a reduction at a future period of the customs duty on books and paper, this Committee does not think fit at present to assent to such a reduction.

The *Morning Herald* says the Government are endeavoring to make the motion a party question, and to frighten the House into assenting to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion by threats of dissolution and resignation.

POLITICAL LEADERS ON THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

The *Times* believes the English people are disposed to receive this letter in a spirit of fair and honorable consideration, but it cannot see any reason for the discontinuing of the purely defensive preparations we have set on foot. We cannot afford to exist on suffrance; if we are to continue a just power, it must be by our own strength, and not by the permission of any one else.

The *Times* adds, the condition of friendship between England and France if equality. We should be most happy to see France reducing the amount of her forces by land and sea, because that would render a similar reduction on our own part possible; but it ought to be clearly understood that it is by the armaments and not by the professions, even, the intentions of France, that we measure our military and naval strength. Let France disarm, and the effect would immediately be felt in the Pacific tendencies of every capital in Europe; but as long as she continues her present state of preparation, she imposes on her neighbors the absolute necessity of maintaining a corresponding force; and we trust we give no offence to any one by expressing our resolution to maintain it.

The *Herald* remarks if affairs are complicated, and if mistrust has been excited everywhere since the war in Sicily, it is the French Emperor, and he alone who is responsible for the difficulty and suspicion but if peace is his great object, he will meet with no obstacles from any English Government. It is only the sense of danger and of inadequate defence that has aroused Englishmen.

Commercial Intelligence by the Anglo-Saxon.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 3, P. M.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 72 000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and 16,000 to exporters. The market closed active and firmer, but unchanged as regards prices. The authorized quotations are for

Fair Orleans.....7⅞d. Middling 5⅞d
Fair Mobile.....7d. Middling .....5¾d.
Fair Uplands.....6¾d. Middling .....5¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 1,241,000 bales, of which 1,075,000 bales are American. The sales include 3,000 on speculation and for export.

The sales to-day (Friday) foot up 10,000 bales, the market closing steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been unfavorable for the crops. FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT steady. CORN advanced 6d. @9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Produce market is generally unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday—P. M.

Consols, for money and account, 93⅜ @93¾.

BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Intense Summer Heat—Preparations for the Prince of Wales—Arrival of the West Indian Mail—Late News from Barbados, Jamaica, Demarara, Antigua and St. Vincent.

By the arrival of the bark *Eliza Barss*, we have received Hamilton (Bermuda) papers of Aug. 7, and our correspondence to Aug. 9.

A comet, which had been visible at Hamilton nearly a week, disappeared on the 10th.

A census of the island is to be taken.

A petition of the Roman Catholics for pecuniary aid in support of a priests, was refused by the Assembly.

At Barbados, the agricultural interests were suffering severely from continued drouth,

Schooner *Harkaway*, Capt. PENISTON, from Santa Cruz for New-York, put into St. George's, 2d inst, short of provisions.

The *Eliza Barss* spoke, on her outward passage, July 31, lat 33° 55', long. 65° 10', ship *Star of the Union*, ten days from Key West for the Coast of Africa, with liberated Africans on board.

Preparations are being made by the Government and citizens of Bermuda to receive the Prince of Wales in an appropriate manner, on his arrival at that Island, the Assembly appropriating £1,000 to defray reception expenses.

The Postmaster of Bermuda recommends the enactment of a law compelling masters of sailing vessels to carry the mails between that island and the United States. The present rate paid to masters is two pence per letter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERMUDA, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860.

The fine bark *Eliza Barss* starts to-day for New-York, and I hasten to send you all the news that I have collected.

Locally there is very little to report. The Summer is upon us in all its intensity—the heat in the middle of the day being painfully oppressive. Rain is much wanted for the benefit of vegetation, and the replenishing of nearly exhausted tanks.

The officials here are in no little fluster from the anticipated visit of the Prince of Wales. Another thousand pounds sterling have been voted by the Legislature to make his reception everything that can be wished. We look for him about the 1st of October.

The mail steamer *Delta*, from St. Thomas, with West India mails, arrived here last night. I hasten to send you a sketch of the news from those colonies.

Barbados dates are to the 25th July. After having suffered for several weeks from a drought of great severity, the Island had just been blessed with frequent showers. From the 17th to the 24th fine rains had daily fallen, but the young canes had been so seriously checked in their growth, and the native provisions, such as yams, sweet potatoes, &c., so generally destroyed, as to cause great concern among the planting body. Large numbers of field laborers were thrown out of work by the drought. The quantity of sugar shipped to the above date was about 40,000 hogsheads. The Legislature was in session, but there was nothing of the least general interest before it. The commercial news affords a few items of interest. Superfine flour, by TROWBRIDGE'S bark *Gazelle*, (which arrived at Barbados, 20th ult.,) sold for $7 24 in bond, and pork by same vessel sold for $30 25. Breadstuffs were in good supply at the last date.

Jamaica dates are to the 24th ult. The island was full of excitement, owing to the dissolution of the House of Assembly, and the commencement of the general election. Up to the 24th the returns of new members were considerably in favor of the Government. Regular steam intercourse between the Island and New-York would soon be on steady footing. The steamship *Baltimore* was advertised to leave for New-York on the 6th inst. The health of the Island was good. The Jamaica market was well stocked with breadstuffs; flour was selling at 34s. to 35s., without any great demand; pork was firm at 110s.; corn and corn meal were depressed, owing to the abundance of native esculents.

From Demarara the dates are to the 23d July. Three important bills were before the Legislature,—one making provision for a retiring allowance for superannuated public officers, another for appointing an Auditor-General of Public Accounts,—Demarara having suffered by treasury defaulters, this appointment is about to be made to put the financial machinery on a safer basis,—and the third, to reform the Corporation of the City of Georgetown. A project was seriously entertained to invite into the Colony laborers from the United States; subscription lists were to be opened to raise money to defray the expense o introduction, the laborers subsequently to refund the expense. The newly introduced Chinese are unruly and disposed to give a great deal of trouble, while, on the other hand, not a few are said to be brutalizing themselves with the excessive use of opium, and some have even committed suicide. Still the immigration continues, 316 Chinese having arrived at Demarara on the 23d.

Antigua dates are to the 21st ult. There is no other intelligence from this Island than accounts of the continuance of a severe drought. Both man and beast were feeling severely the privation of good water. Many of the poor people were compelled to drink brackish spring water. The young cane crop would be seriously injured by this distressing visitation.

St. Vincent dates are also to the 21st ult. The local administration had got into a "Ministerial crisis." A vote of want of confidence had been carried in the Assembly, by a large majority, against the Governor's constitutional advisers; and, it was supposed, a resignation would follow. Excepting this piece of political bickering, there is no news from St. Vincent.

From the smaller colonies there is nothing whatever of moment.

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POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Preparations for the Douglas State Convention at Syracuse.

Gathering of the Delegates—Muscle at a Discount—Wood's Chances—Probable Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

There is great excitement in the city to-night but there is every prospect of harmony in the Convention to-morrow. There are but few muscular political Christians on hand—the results last year not justifying the repetition of the physical-force experiment.

It is not probable that the Mozart wing will be admitted, though BENJAMIN WOOD, who is in command of them, appears sanguine.

FERNANDO WOOD has just been telegraphed to at Saratoga, that unless he comes here to-morrow his delegation will be rejected. This message is said to have been sent by a member of the Board of Supervisors, ostensibly in the Tammany interest.

The UNION Committee have assembled here to-day, first at the Globe Hotel and now at Wieting Hall. They ask and will be conceded the nomination of six, or perhaps eight, old line Whigs on the electoral ticket, such as EDWARD HUNTINGTON, of Oneida, WILSON G. HUNT, of New-York, and so forth. WASHINGTON HUNT wants nothing, and refuses to be placed on the ticket as one of the electors at large.

WILLIAM DUER will be the candidate for Congress in the Oswego District and receive the support of all Douglas men.

The Union men do not ask any place on the State ticket which will probably read: For Governor, WM KELLY, of Dutchess; For Lieutenant-Governor, Judge ALLEN, of Oswego; and WM. C. ROBERTS will be renominated for State Prison Inspector. At least his friends are sanguine.

The Canal Commissionership is kept open yet as a sop of conciliation to any troublesome interests.

The Tammany Hall delegates will act as a unit, and JOHN CLANCY has been selected as their spokesman in the Convention. They will accept no compromise calling in question their rights as the regular Democratic organization. You may expect music to-morrow from the Mozart organ. H.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 14—11½ P. M.

The Convention to-morrow will probably decide to receive both delegations from the City of New-York, in which case the Tammany Hall delegation will at once retire unanimously. Should they do this they will support the Douglas Electoral ticket and JAS. T. BRADY for Governor. This combination will leave the regular State ticket without ten thousand votes in the City of New-York.

The Union meeting to-night was a success, and the speech of JAMES BROOKS was warmly applauded. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The attendance at the Douglas Democratic State Convention promises, from present appearances, to be unusually large. The hotels are rapidly filling up, and some are already crowded. Probably a greater number of outsiders are here already than at any Convention some for years past. The character of the delegations appear much better than the average—many prominent Democratic names from different parts of the State being on the list.

The main excitement thus far turns upon the old contest for the seats of New-York City between Tammany and Mozart. Mayor WOOD is not present. The delegation from Mozart Hall, led by BENJAMIN WOOD, were early on the ground, closely followed by the Tammany eelegates, under the leadership of TAPPAN, KENNEDY and CLANCY. Much embarrassment was caused to the leaders of the party by the renewal of this quarrel at this time. While an earnest desire is felt to combine all the strength possible on DOUGLAS, the leaders of the party contend that it is impossible to do anything but recognize the regularity of Tammany Hall to the exclusion of the Mozart Delegates.

The Democrats of the interior of the State, however, feel a strong disposition, in view of the large vote of Mayor WOOD in the Mayoralty election, to cast aside all questions of regularity and admit both delegations with power to cast half the vote of each, after the custom of the National Convention Caucuses have been held on both sides. The Mozarts take a moderate ground, asking that both side be admitted, although they declare the belief that Tammany has now very little power. The Tammany delegation, on the other hand, talk high, declaring they will not take seat if the Mozart Hall delegates are admitted, and asserting that any compromise with FERNANDO WOOD will do more injury than good.

The State Central Committee held a meeting. There was a full attendance.

The probability appears to be that Judge PRATT, of Onondaga, will be the temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Judge WILLARD, of Saratoga, the permanent President.

WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor, or position of permanent President, but he declines both.

Ex-Senator WM. KELLY will undoubtedly be the unanimous nominee of the Convention for Governor, and the ticket will probably be completed with Judge ALLEN for Lieutenant-Governor; WM. W. WRIGHT, of Ontario, for Canal Commissioner; and Mr. RHOADES, the present incumbent, for State Prison Inspector.

The State Committee have decided to issue tickets of admission primarily to both sets of delegates from the City of New-York. This regarded as favorable to a compromise.

The present indications are that while the regularity of the Tammany Hall delegates will be declared, a resolution will be adopted admitting both sets of delegates.

DAVID L. SEYMOUR, PETER CAGGER and BENJAMIN WOOD are at the Voorhees House.

HORATIO SEYMOUR and DEAN RICHMOND are at the Syracuse House.

The Globe Hotel is well filled with delegates mainly from the rural districts.

The crowd in the city is augmented by a full attendance of the Committee of thirty-two of the Bell-Everett party, who are charged with the duty of deciding what action shall be had with regard to the Electoral ticket.

Gov. Hunt, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. George Briggs, Lorenzo Burrowes, Gen. Prescott, David Russell, and other leaders of that party are present

The Committee had a meeting at 6 o'clock to-night at the Globe Hotel. After exchanging views as to the expediency of a union with the Douglas Democrats, the unanimous sentiment appeared to be in favor of that union unlan for the purpose of defeating LINCOLN.

A Bell Everett public meeting was held to-night, which was quite numerously attended. A procession with transparencies, banners and torches, paraded the streets ringing bells, some of which were borne on sticks, and others drawn on carts.

A somewhat ludicrous incident was presented by a parcel of boys who followed the procession, ringing several small bells, and shouting "Auction," "Auction." The meeting was held at Wieting Hall, which was full, but not crowded. Speeches were made by Gov. HUNT, JAMES BROOKS, and Hon. WM. DUER, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The speeches were all of the usual description, strongly favoring the union of all conservative elements against LINCOLN.

The Committee of the Bell and Everett party meet again in the morning. They will select the names which they desire to have placed on the Douglas Electoral ticket. WASHINGTON HUNT will probably be an elector at large, with a sprinkling of electors among the districts. MOSES PARKER will probably be the elector from the Albany District.

The Tammany Delegation take alarm at the decision of the State Committee in favor of admitting both sets by tickets at the first assembling of the Convention. They declare positively their intention to withdraw in case the Mozart delegates are admitted permanently, and support the Douglas Electoral ticket and BRADY for Governor. They threaten in such an event that the State ticket nominated here will not get 10,000 votes in the City.

Hon. WM. KELLY was in Albany to-day, and while not desirous that his name should be used, will accept the nomination.

LEMUEL STETSON is talked of for Lieutenant Governor in case Judge ALLEN declines.

The train just arrived brings a large addition to the crowd, and the principal hotels begin to overflow. A lively interest in the proceedings of the different caucuses appears to be manifested by outsiders.

The State Committee, created by the Young Mens' Democratic Convention at Saratoga, is present.

The subject of a Union Electoral ticket was brought up before the State Committee, and a unanimous sentiment was expressed in favor of any honorable arrangement that could be made to unite the Opposition against the Republicans, but a practical difficulty against this was experienced from the fact that no opening was presented for it by the Convention of last week, and as there was no proposition for a Union before the Committee, several suggestions on the subject were made, but none of them were definitely shaped. The Committee meet again to-morrow.

Most of the principal Democrats in the State are now here.

Republican Delegates to Syracuse.

The Republican Conventions met in their various Assembly Districts last evening, and chose delegates to the Syracuse Convention. The contest was between the "Morgan" and "Anti-Morgan" men, and, from appearances, the latter have triumphed. Following is a complete list of the delegates elected:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1.	(Adjourned to meet this evening.)	
2.	D. B. Dwire,	C. J. Steinbeimer,
	H. H. Huelet.	George Grundy.
3.	Charles C. Nott,	George C. Byrnes,
	John J. Tillcocks.	Andrew Byrnes.
4.	Henry Bremer,	—— Cruger,
	O. W. Brennan.	—— Owens.
5.	Andrew Blakely,	H. T. Cleveland,
	H. H. Cargill.	John J. Shaw.
6.	W. H. McDonough,	Amasa Higgins,
	Sidney Smith.	S. S. Benedict.
7.	Charles L. Taylor.	Chas. A. Dana.
	(No election for the others.)	
8.	John F. Seymour,	E. Ellery,
	A Reybert.	S. T. M. Kinney.
9.	Isaac Dayton,	M. L. Marsh,
	William Orton,	George Ross.
10.	Wm. C. Marshal,	Otis D. Swan,
	John Lalor.	Sam. Leeds.
11.	Benj. Welch, jr.,	John V. Gridley,
	Wm. R. Stewart.	John Wachsier.
12.	Lewis H. Waits,	D. Herrick,
	Seaman Johnson.	Jos. L. Perley.
13.	James E Coulter,	H. A. Gilbertson,
	Adam Reodiger.	H. Scheverlen.
14.	D. D. Field,	Aaron Frank,
	E. D. Smith.	Benj. Warden.
15.	Wm. F. Butterbrodt,	C. Patterson,
	John B. Waite.	A. H. Cobb.
16.	W. A. Dosher,	Chas. L. Frost,
	J. W. T. Van Riper.	Chas. Weigant.
17.	James Davis,	Jos. Giffe.
	Andrew R. Notter.	T. B. Wakeman.

There was no serious disturbances at any of the meetings, although in some places the excitement was very great.

SENATOR SEWARD IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Reception at Bangor, Me., and Boston, Mass.

Senator SEWARD arrived at Bangor, Me., on Saturday, in the midst of a heavy shower. His arrival was quite unexpected. The Republicans, however, mustered pretty strongly. Some 1,500 or 2,000 people assembled at the hotel, and he was welcomed by the Mayor while the band played "Hail to the Chief," and afterwards the commander of the Wide-Awake Club stepped forward and said:

"SIR: The Wide-Awake Club of Bangor have imposed on me the agreeable duty of welcoming you, on their behalf, to the city of Bangor. Your words have rallied us to the Standard of Freedom, and the light of your example has illuminated our pathway."

Mr. SEWARD replied:

Mr. MAYOR, CITIZENS OF BANGOR, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE WIDE-AWAKE CLUB: I was quite unprepared for this generous reception. The invitation of my friend Mr. WASHBURNE, found me in my quiet retreat at Windsor. I thought I might find time, before fulfilling my promise to go West, to see something of the great Eastern State—the State of Maine. Maine fills a large space in the public eye, as she does on the map of the country. Her interests are said to be free labor, and the example of her people fully illustrates the superiority of free over slave labor. Look at your Fisheries as an example of this. Could this great national interest thrive if carried on by slave labor? Certainly not. The men who breast the storms of the ocean, and draw treasures from the mighty deep, would never perform these daring feats under the impulse of the slaveholder's lash. All will agree to this, and all in Maine will admit the superiority of free labor over slave labor.

The interests of Maine are all on the side of Freedom and free labor, and her citizens should all act on this conviction. This question is in issue in the coming election. I cannot find any ground on which any one unfriendly to Slavery can justify his vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, or for Mr. DOUGLAS, or for Mr. BELL. On the contrary, I find every inducement to vote for the Republican nominees,—for the able and upright statesman of the West, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and for your own talented and able citizen, who I am happy to meet with here this day, the Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. [Cheers.] In one word, I thank you all for this generous expression of regard, and wish you every possible blessing, and the greatest of all the desire to act politically in obedience to the conscientious convictions of duty. [Prolonged cheers.]

THE BOSTON RECEPTION.

We find the following account of the reception of Mr. SEWARD in Boston, together with his speech on the occasion, in the *Courier* of yesterday:

"It was known yesterday morning, by an item in the telegraphic dispatches from the East to the city papers, that Hon. WM. H. SEWARD would arrive in this city last evening, and as soon as posters could be issued, the public were requested to assemble at the Maine Railroad dépôt to receive the distinguished Senator of New-York. The train bearing Mr. SEWARD arrived duly at 10 o'clock, at which time the West End Wide-Awakes and other persons, to the number of several hundreds, were assembled at the station. The politicians, great and small, were on hand, and at the risk of their necks, jumped on board the cars to claim the first greeting. When Mr. SEWARD appeared upon the platform several rounds of cheers were given for him, which he acknowledged by simply doffing his hat, and passed on in the wake of the 'Committee,' who immediately escorted him to an open barouche, drawn by four white horses, wherein he seated himself, and, accompanied by Henry WILSON CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS and Mr. N. B. BICKNELL, was conveyed rapidly to the Revere House.

The crowd at the dépôt followed after, and swelled the assembly already in waiting in Bowdoin-square to the number of three or four thousand. The Germania Band was there in attendance. In the parlor of the hotel, Mr. SEWARD was welcomed by Gov. BANKS, A. H. RICE, and prominent members of the local Republican Party. He appeared, however, to be in no mood for hand-shaking, and to be really in need of the refreshment which he almost instantly called for. He was allowed to rest for a few minutes, when, in company with Gov. BANKS, he stepped upon the balcony. The impatience of the crowd,—which had found vent in calls for cheers and groans for all the parties and candidates, as well as for a great many persons and things not particularly appertaining to party,—seemed to be fully appeased by the appearance of Mr. SEWARD. Many cheers were given for him, upon the subsidence of which Gov. BANKS spoke. He said it was the custom of the people of Boston and Massachusetts to welcome with warm hearts and enthusiastic words of friendship, every man of honored name and fame; but we have our friends, and there was no one of these who finds a dearer place in the hearts of the Old Bay State than the renowned statesman of New York. [Applause.]

They had watched his career and seen the grand results of his far-reaching counsels. He knew that the Senator was fatigued with a long day's travel, and they required but little of him in answer to this expression of their respect. They felt that the people of Massachusetts would grieve if they allowed him to pass through it without a word of welcome. He would present the Honorable WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of the United States, [cheers,] respected and loved by the people of all the States.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

Several rounds of cheers were given for Mr. SEWARD, after which he spoke as follows:

Citizens of Boston—of Massachusetts—I have heard from the honored Chief Magistrate of your State, my excellent and esteemed friend, your explanation. Something, however, seems to be due from myself to you and to the country for the unexpected surprise that has overtaken me. It is so contrary to the habit of my whole life to be arrested on a journey which had for its object but the performance of a duty of friendship, and was commenced and prosecuted, and hoped and expected to be ended, in a manner entirely private, that I am sure some explanation will be expected of me.

Now my explanation, fellow citizens, is a very simple one. I have been very weak—I have committed a great blunder—I have made a very great mistake. My first mistake was in supposing that it was safe to trust to the railroad for a conveyance through New England and Down East, instead of the telegraph. [Laughter.] I only found out my mistake when it was too late, for although I succeeded in finding all the Wide-Awakes in Bangor fast asleep in the middle of the day, yet I very soon found that they woke up much too soon for the convenience of a quiet traveler. I certainly have not besought and have not desired any demonstrations of consideration at all. There are many reasons why I prefer to seek satisfaction for the attempt to perform my duty, in my own conscience and not in the plaudits of my fellow-men. But it is God's will that we must be overruled and disappointed, and I have submitted with such grace as I can. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I have endeavored all along the road,—for this I think is the seventh or eighth time that I have been called upon to meet a kind and cordial welcome in this day only,—all along I have endeavored to treat it as a light and trivial affair, trusting that those who have been so exceedingly kind to me would believe after all that there was gratitude unexpressed and strong concealed under all these expressions of a simple, honest, good nature. But, fellow-citizens, the case is altered when I come upon the soil of Massachusetts. I cannot say that I have a veneration, though I have a profound affection for the State of Vermont. Her statesmen are not my teachers, her people are but my equals, and although I honor them and respect them and love them for their fidelity to the interests of the country and to the cause of justice and humanity, they are still but my fellow laborers in the vineyard. I can say of New-Hampshire that I know none of her statesmen or her sons who are earlier to the field than the statesmen and sons of New-York. I can say the name of the State of Maine. Great and noble as the works are that have been done in those States by the champions of human rights, I am their equal. I receive their cordial welcome as the expression of an esteem for an equal. But it is altogether different in the State of Massachusetts. Here I can play no part; I can effect no disguise; I am oppressed because, although not a son of Massachusetts, nor even of New-England born, I feel that—and know it is my duty to confess that if I have ever studied the interest of my country and of humanity, I studied in the school of Massachusetts, [Great cheering.] If I have ever conceived a resolution to maintain the rights and interests of these free States in the Union of the Confederacy I learned it from Massachusetts. [Cheers.] It is twenty-two years ago, not far from this season, when a distinguished and venerable statesman of Massachusetts had retired to his home, a few miles in the suburbs of your city under the censure of his fellow citizens, driven home to his quarters by the peltings of a remorseless Pro-Slavery people, that I—younger then than I am now, of course,—made a pilgrimage, unmolested in its progress, from my own State to the Sage of Quincy, (applause) there to learn from him what became a citizen of the United States, in view of the deplorable condition of the intelligence and sentiment of the country under the power of Slavery. And there I have received, and thence I have derived every resolution and every sentiment that has animated and inspired me to the performance of my duty as a citizen of the United States, until this time. I know indeed that it has not always been popular, even in the State of Massachusetts. I know that citizens of Massachusetts, as well as citizens of other States, have attempted to drive the disciples of that illustrious teacher from their system and from their policy; and it is to-night that I am free to confess that whenever I met any man, wherever he could be found, whether he was of Northern or Southern blood, whether of the solid men of Boston, or of the light men of Mississippi, I sought to commune with his spirit, and learn from him, whether the thing in which I was engaged was well and worthily done. [Cheers.] What a commentary upon the wisdom of man is read in this single fact, that fifteen years only after the death of John Quincy ADAMS, the people of the United States, who buried him from power and from trust, are calling to the head of the nation ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [cheers] who confesses the obligation of that higher law which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and avows himself, for weal or woe, for life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery. [Laughter and cheers.]

This, gentlemen, is my simple confession. I desire now only to say to you that you have arrived at the last stage of this conflict before you reach the triumph (cheers) which is to inaugurate this great policy into the Government of the United States. [Great cheering.] You will bear yourselves manfully. It behooves you, solid men of Boston—if you are here—and if you are not here, then the lighter men—all the men of Massachusetts—to bear onward and forward first in the ranks the flag of freedom. I am somewhat turned about, I confess to you, by the strange tongues and dialects which I hear, but I believe that I shall speak correctly if I say that I have been Down East; and I bring the assurances from that quarter, that the whole East is coming to this conflict with the resolution, the determination and the confidence of victory. [Applause.] I should not allude to my State, were it not that I have heard some Democrats make strong claims upon a popular vote in the State of New-York. I have not often been mistaken, but I will venture to correct these remarks, which of course are made in ignorance of the truth, by saying to you what I said to the Republicans of Maine, when they told me that it was moderate in them to say that they would have 20,000 majority for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, that if you set their majority at their own figures, and then multiply it by four, you will approximate to the majority in the State of New-York. [Great cheering.] I have this same testimony to give you substantially in relation to all the Free States, together with the assurance that for the first time this banner will be unfurled with slavery in many of the slave States. [Applause.] But let not your thoughts or expectations be confined to the present hour. Tell your fellow-citizens that with this victory comes the end of the power of slavery in this country. I think I may assume that a Democrat is a man who maintains the creed of one or the other of the branches of the Democratic party at the present day, and assuming that to be so, I tell you that the last Democrat in the United States is already born. [Great cheering and laughter.]

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to thank you for this kind reception, and to express my best wishes for your individual health and happiness, and for the prosperity of your noble city, and for your interesting and honored State. [Loud and continued cheering.]

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was then introduced by Governor, and made a brief speech. He said that he and his audience came to see a greater man than any of them. He regretted that proper notice had not been given of his coming, so that a still greater assemblage might have gathered to welcome him; yet he felt that even this demonstration would convince their distinguished guest that Massachusetts at all times looks to him as one of the great pillars of the State. He trusted that the patriotic duty performed by the Senator to his country has not yet ended, and that they might yet and hereafter be grateful for his services. [Cheers.]

HENRY WILSON followed in a speech eulogistic of Mr. SEWARD as one who, more than any other man, had apprehended the genius and spirit of our institutions. When the day should come—and he prayed it might be far distant—when the sods of the valley should lie upon his bosom, he would live in the affectionate remembrance of the people of the United States; for in his day and generation he had been true to the cause of equal, universal and impartial liberty. [Great cheering.]

Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE closed the speaking with some remarks generally complimentary to the Senator from New-York and his distinguished public services. He trusted that the time might yet come when we might all express in some unmistakable manner the cordial respect which we all feel for him. [Cheers.]

Z. K. PANGBORN dismissed the meeting.

On the route to Boston, yesterday, Mr. SEWARD was called out by respectable congregations of people at the chief stations on the railroad, including Waterville, Portland, Dover, Exeter, Haverhill and Lawrence. At each of these places he made a brief speech. It is understood that he goes to New-York to-day.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Senator SEWARD was to-day the guest of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in Quincey, and left for Albany in the afternoon train.

The Democratic Troubles in Missouri.

St. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The *Bulletin* publishes a card, signed by Senators POLK and GREEN, declaring that their suggestions of a State Convention in which the friends of Judge DOUGLAS should be represented as well as those Democrats adhering to the principles of the Party united on the platform of the last Convention, has been rendered nugatory by the opposition of the friends of Judge DOUGLAS, and therefore submit to those Democratic voters standing on the Missouri platform, who are resolved to defend and maintain the principles enunciated at the Breckinridge National Convention in regard to the necessity of perfecting the organization of the Party, with the view of conducting the Presidential canvass in the State energetically and successfully, the necessity of the assembling of a State Convention.

JAMES M. HUGHES, member of the Democratic National Committee for Missouri, concurring in the policy proposed by Senators GREEN and POLK, has called a Convention, to be held at Jefferson City, Thursday, the 20th of September, which Convention will revise the electoral ticket, and take such further action as the interests of the party may require.

Address of F. P. Blair, Jr., to His Constituents.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The *Democrat*, of this morning, contains an address, over a column in length, from Mr. BLAIR to the Republicans and Free Democrats of St. Louis. He commences by saying, I am well aware that in the recent contest the support which I received at your hands is simply an evidence of your devotion to the cause of Freedom, and would have been rendered as freely and enthusiastically to any other man who had proved his fidelity to that cause as it has been given to me. Yet I cannot allow the occasion, signalized by so great a triumph to our common cause, to pass without rendering to you the homage of my gratitude for selecting me as the representative of your principles and the instrument of achieving a victory

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Want of Labor in Antigua and its Origin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. JOHN, ANTIGUA, March, 1860.

Small as Antigua is, there are parts of the island where labor is abundant and other parts where labor is scarce. The planters are seeking to introduce coolies. They are in need, they say, of 2,000 laborers; and it is to be presumed that they understand their own wants. At the same time it is very certain that Antigua, with a population of 318 to the square mile, and with six-sevenths of her superficial area pre-occupied by large proprietors, is not in the condition of Jamaica or Trinidad with their immense tracts of fertile soil thirsting for settlement and cultivation. The planters of Antigua have never complained of emancipation. They avow, what is unquestionably the truth, that, by the introduction of a cheaper system of labor, the island was saved from impending ruin. They were the first to get rid of slavery, and they have no reason to regret that they did so. In the present demand for labor they use fair and liberal language, and place one prominent cause of the deficiency of creole labor in this and all other British islands, in its true light. "We regard"—say the Legislative assembly in their reply to the last address of the Governor—"We regard the withdrawal of a large number of the laboring population from the estates, either to engage in the cultivation of land purchased by themselves or to embark successfully in other avocations of life, as the natural consequence of an improved material condition, of the free and equal administration of the law, and of the facilities largely enjoyed for civil and religious instruction; but while we acknowledge and sympathise with this abstraction, it is clear that a deficiency has been thus created in the supply of manual labor to an extent which is not to be compensated either by increased skill, by implemental husbandry, or by the application of extended capital."

While the statement here made is one undoubted cause of the deficiency complained of, it is not the less true that the abstraction of labor from estates was abetted by planters themselves in times—not yet passed away—when want of capital was more pressing than want of labor. If capital was abundant, it surely lay in the power of the proprietary body, or of individual planters, to retain their land, if they believed that the sale or lease of allotments to the laborers would inflict a serious injury to the planting interest. Yet they did sell and still continue to sell; and the negroes continue to buy, though land is scarce, and averages in value $50 per acre. In the last Government report bearing on this subject I find it stated that there is "no squatting in Antigua of any importance in its effect on the supply of labor. The facility," continues the report, "which the laboring population possess for the purchase or rent of small plots of ground near the villages, built since Emancipation in various parts of the island, removes the temptation that might otherwise exist to appropriate portions of the unclaimed Crown lands."

While agricultural labor in all the British West Indies is the great *desideratum*, and the cry for immigration is echoed and reechoed, it is amazing to see how the labor which the planter has within his reach is wasted and frittered away—how the particular population upon which the prosperity of the Colonies so utterly depends is neglected—how, by mismanagement and unpardonable blunders of policy, the lite of a field-laborer has been made so distasteful to the peasant that the possession of half an acre, or the most meagre subsistence, with independence, seems to him, in comparison, the very acme of luxurious enjoyment. Can it be credited that, solely through want of proper medical care, the agricultural population of Antigua has been allowed, for twenty years past, to decrease at the rate of a half per cent. per annum? But evidence of this criminal neglect is on record. The island is remarkably healthy: it escaped the general visitation of cholera in 1854; and yet the mortality is greater now than it was in the days of Slavery, before the population was thoroughly creolized. In 1800 the taxed negroes of Antigua were numbered at 38,000; in 1815 there were 36,000 slaves; in 1821, when the last census before Emancipation was taken, there were 1,980 whites, 4,066 free colored, and 31,064 slaves on the island; in 1861 the total population was 37,163; and in 1856 it was only 35,408, of whom 26,522 were black, 6,714 colored, and 2,172 white. It is thus shown that the blacks, which are the agricultural portion of the population, are the sufferers—the whites and colored having actually increased. It appears from the latest return of the Registrar that, during 1858, thirty-two per cent of the deaths were under the age of one year—a mortality that can only be explained by the want of proper medical care. The acting Governor of Antigua, Mr. EYRE, a gentleman of great ability and well-deserved popularity, recently brought this subject to the notice of the Legislature. He says:

The returns of births and deaths disclose the melancholy fact that, in Antigua, the deaths are nearly equal to the births, and that therefore, although no epidemic or other unusual grounds for mortality exist, the population is not increasing as it ought to do, especially in a country where the climate and other conditions propitious to life are so favorable, and where wholesome food is so readily procurable; for there is, perhaps, hardly any country in the world where the laborer can obtain all that is necessary to make his home comfortable at a less cost of exertion than he can in most of the West India Islands. A large proportion of the deaths appears to occur in infancy or early childhood, and there can be little doubt but that they are for the most part the result of neglect and want of medical attendance. In the days of slavery, hospitals and medical attendance for all were provided by the estates. but now that the majority of laborers have ceased to be residents on properties, and this obligation but partially exists, the greater number of them, distributed about the country in populous villages, are either unwilling or unable to obtain the necessary medical attendance and proper nursing in illness for themselves, their children, or their relatives. It is worthy the best attention of an enlightened Legislature to provide a remedy for this state of things, and to consider whether arrangements cannot be made under which medical supervision shall again be extended to the entire population. The value of such supervision is evidenced by the fact that the rate of mortality is less among the resident population on estates than it is in the villages where the laborers reside on their own lands. The great saving of human life, and the large accession of labor which would thereby accrue to the Colony, would both justify and compensate for any expenditure of public money which it may be necessary to incur in securing objects so desirable and so important."

The Governor, it will be observed, appears to doubt whether the mortality among the laboring population arises from their unwillingness or their inability to procure medical assistance. In answer to this, it need only be pointed out that the eight or ten practitioners of Antigua reside in town, and that it is quite beyond the power of the peasant, who lives five or ten miles off, to pay for medical attendance and advice out of the four or five shillings that he may earn during the week. It would seem to be but wise and prudent for the governing classes in Antigua to provide for the safety of their present agricultural population, and arrest its decline before they make any large additions to its numbers.

If 2,000 laborers are wanted for Antigua—and I do not doubt that the planter's demand is made in perfect good faith—no one will question the wisdom of a policy that seeks to obtain them from the ranks of the creole population in preference to all other sources. I don't say that this is possible, even in Antigua, but I do say that the trial has never been fairly made. The last census gives the number of persons engaged in agriculture at 15,310, and those engaged in trade and miscellaneous occupations at 19,758. It is important to know what superior inducements have been held out to this population, (sufficiently numerous, in all conscience, for the cultivation of an island a hundred and eight miles square,) to work on the estates, instead of on their own emplacements, or at the trade or occupation they have elected. These inducements are, 1. The return to a condition of quasi serfdom; and 2. Wages that do not reach the average of a shilling a day—considerably below the market rate of wages in any other avocation. The West India planter refuses to believe that his position is precisely that of other employers. In Antigua he offers from 8d. to 1s. per day to a laborer, and because the man refuses the offer—being able to do better—the planter considers himself aggrieved, and asks the Government to procure him labor from abroad. No one interferes with the liberty of the individual planter to get labor wherever he can; but when the whole proprietary interest united demands aid from Government to import large numbers of laborers into a thickly-settled colony, the question assumes a very different aspect. The creole laborers, if they have any rights at all, have a right to be heard upon the subject. The question, furthermore, is one of economy for a Legislature to adjudicate upon and statesmen to consider, whether it is not cheaper and better to accept the terms of the creole, supposing him to offer any terms within the bounds of reason, than to undertake the heavy outlay which a forced system of immigration imperatively requires. In islands like Jamaica and Trinidad, where there is an absolute deficiency of population, the planter has no choice; but, in Antigua, much more might have been done than has been done to induce the peasantry to work for the estates.

The tenure under which estate laborers hold their cottages and lands, is alone sufficient to drive from cane cultivation any people who have the faintest aspirations after independence. In Antigua there is a contract law which exacts a month's notice on either side, before the planter can discharge his laborer or the laborer can quit the service of the planter. The peasant is not now as he was formerly, at the mercy of an irresponsible overseer, nor lives any longer in dread of being summarily ejected from his tenement and left to starve upon the highway. The history of plantation management in the West Indies teems with such ejectments. The contract law of Antigua, as many will testify, has been attended with beneficial results; but mixing up, as it does, the rights and obligations of a tenant with the rights and obligations of a laborer hired to service, it is, at best, but a half measure, and of necessity gives rise to complaint, ill will and misunderstanding. If I was asked to point out the chief obstructions to a satisfactory solution of the West India labor question, I should answer, without hesitation,—want of confidence between employer and employed. The planters cling unwittingly to the shreds of the system of coercion in which they were once taught to believe. They do not yet recognize the overwhelming advantages of perfectly free labor, for they have checked its development by imposing upon it some of the heaviest burdens of feudalism and of serfdom. It is only necessary to compare the condition of estate laborers with that of their more independent brethren, to be perfectly convinced that between the prosperity, the morality, and the industry of the one, and those of the other, there is a broad gulf of separation. I cannot help believing that it is in the power and in the interest of the planters to change all this. There are many, undoubtedly, who strive to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes; but it is as legislators, and not merely as private landed proprietors, that they are called upon to act. What English or American laborer would accept the lease of a cottage with the understanding that he and his family, his wife and his children, should work only for a certain estate, and be at all times obedient servants at the call of their landlord! Surely the most desperate poverty alone would drive a free-born citizen to accept such a bondage. And here, in the West Indies, where poverty is unknown, and a man can live comfortably with the smallest effort, it is lunacy to expect that a tenure which would not last a week in the densely-populated districts of England or Ireland, can by any possibility succeed. The planters have counted largely upon the peculiar attachment of the negro to the spot upon which he was born. He is not naturally self-reliant. The realities of his position must be harsh, and the prospects of a change bright indeed, to induce him to leave the familiar scenes of his youth and the friends among he has always lived. But even the negro world moves on. As the West Indian creole becomes enlightened, his home prejudices become weak, and it is utterly unreasonable to expect that he will remain an estate laborer while the penalty is a forfeiture of independence, and the reward a rate of wages that might be doubled in any other employment.

No unprejudiced West Indian need be told that the abstraction of labor from the estates, the burden of such bitter complaint, is a progressive, not a retrograde movement—to the incalculable advantage of the laborer—to his credit, not to his shame. Writers on the West Indies, in books and newspapers, who describe what they never saw and draw conclusions from imagined data, have sometimes expressed a contrary opinion. We cannot complain of the planters, on the one hand, for advocating *à l'outrance* their special interest, nor of a British Anti-Slavery Society, on the other, for straining out gnats in their defence of a class that have no voice of their own in the counsels of the empire. They are entitled to the privileges of advocates at the bar of public opinion But when we find ignorance and error flowing from our most reliable sources of information—when partisan argument is used by the judge instead of dispassionate reasoning, and fiction instead of fact is given by the witness—these we regard as high crimes and misdemeanors, especially when they are converted into weapons of attack upon the independence of a helpless people—upon their liberty, purchased at an enormous cost, and guaranteed to them forever under the solemn pledge of a constitution.

W. G. S.

Our Trade with England for the First Six Months of 1860.

The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month and half year ended June 30, were issued by the Board of Trade in London on the 26th ult. They show generally a great increase of imports and diminution of exports, especially of textile manufactures. With regard to the trade with the United States, thh foregoing general remark equally applies—the imports of cotton into Liverpool having amounted to 7,194,835 cwts., against 4,725,153 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year, and 4,575,616 cwts. in the first six months of 1858. America supplied more than seven-eighths of all the cotton imported into Liverpool, the greater part of the remainder coming from India. The only other articles which can be distinguished from the like produce of other countries are wheat, whereof the United States furnished 103,852 qrs., against 3,228 qrs. in the corresponding period of last year, and 230,160 qrs. in that of 1858; and flour, of which there was imported into British ports 319,387 cwts. against 23,209 cwts. last year, and 1,054,576 cwts. in 1858, in which year nearly one-half of the supply of foreign flour was derived from this side of the Atlantic. Exports of British manufactures to this side have declined, however, as will be seen from the following table of the principal articles for the six months ending June 30:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Beer and Ale, bbls.	13,176	11,666	11,813
Coal and Culm, tons	191,095	86,246	146,729
Cottons, yards	60,150,771	110,360,198	91,372,318
Earthenware and Porcelain	£168,927	£179,407	£310,384
Haberdashery and Millinery	£456,364	£861,921	£709,154
Hardware and Cutlery, cwts.	35,349	78,432	61,926
Linens, yards	17,379,691	31,170,751	23,815,079
Metals—Pig Iron, tons	22,745	39,370	24,854
Bar Iron, tons	21,463	56,026	42,689
Railway Iron, tons	25,846	68 650	59,493
Cast Iron, tons	4,833	536	569
Wrought Iron, tons	9,153	19,368	18,717
Steel, tons	3,390	7,378	8,937
Copper Sheets, &c., cwts.	5,293	15,522	4,926
Lead, tons	1,914	1,980	1,935
Tin Plates	£397,027	£607,011	£520,390
Salt, tons	94,742	84,904	111,112
Seed Oil, gallons	411,769	930,784	568,290
Silks	£16,000	£31,285	£7,538
Soda, cwts.	370,390	597,684	532,638
Spirits, British, gallons	58,592	123,642	113,960
Woolens—Cloths, Duffels and Kerseymeres, pieces	76,311	81,666	81,416
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets and Carpets, yards	13,897,331	30,893,901	21,358,133
Worsted Stuffs, pieces	185,129	489,171	333,870

The number of vessels entered inwards at British ports, under the American flag, was 692, and their aggregate tonnage 688,844 tons—being one-sixth of all tonnage entered inwards during the half year. In the corresponding period of last year, the number was 506—or an aggregate of 514,136 tons of shipping; and in the first six months of 1858 there were 640 vessels, or 609,775 tons. The number that cleared outwards under the American flag was 711, and their aggregate tonnage 674,881 tons, against 490 vessels, or 477,812 tons of shipping last year, and 605 or 575,414 tons in the first half of 1858. The number of vessels that entered British ports during the half year from ports in the United States, irrespective of nationality, was 1,043, amounting to 974,367 tons of shipping, against 724 vessels, or 694,360 tons in the corresponding half of last year, and 739 vessels or 690,331 tons in that of 1858; while the number that cleared for ports in the United States, under all flags, was 793, or 733,112 tons, against 696 vessels or 624,581 tons in the corresponding period of last year, and 612 vessels, or 580,585 tons in the first six months of 1858. The imports of bullion and specie from the United States amounted to £2,203,615, against £4,293,373 in the same months of 1859, and £2,921,788 in those of 1858; and the exports to £3,364, against £13,241 last year, and £135,382 in 1858. The total imports and exports of the precious metals were much less than in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, except that the latter were nearly equal to the exports of the first half of 1858, which were less than two-thirds of the amount of the imports.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SHAKESPEARE.

Stratford-on-Avon—Out of London—Leamington—One of its Booksellers—Charlecote—The Shakespeare House and those about it—The Stratford Churchyard—Quaint Inscriptions—The Avon Meadows—The Town of Stratford.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Sunday, July 15, 1860.

What a relief to get out of London—London, so foggy and smoky, even at this season, when, of all other portions of the year, it presents the most respectable and endurable appearance, and to change the scene from its dirty streets and leaden sky for the grassy fields and blue heaven of this beautiful Warwickshire; and when the object of a journey here is to make a pilgrimage to this shrine of the world's master-genius, to the birthplace and the tomb of SHAKESPEARE, the pleasure of steaming away from the metropolis at as rapid a rate as possible, becomes far greater.

It would seem at first thought that nothing new could be said about Stratford on Avon and its surroundings after they have been fully and inimitably described in the "sketch book" of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent, and so much written about by travelers and tourists of every nation and capacity of observation. But even Stratford moves on with the world, and IRVING visited it long ago before the shrill whistle of the locomotive had scared the swans upon the bosom of the sedgy Avon, or the telegraphic wires had connected the village of SHAKESPEARE'S birth with the rest of England and the world. Then there are many interesting matters in Stratford and about it beside the house in which the poet was born, and the church in which his dust lies, which travelers have usually overlooked, and so with this apology and explanation I trust I shall not be considered as treading upon forbidden ground in sending you this letter from Stratford on Avon.

Bright and sunny was the Saturday afternoon when I descended from the railway train at the charming town of Leamington, eleven miles distant from here. I had intended walking over, and immediately upon getting out of the cars proceeded to ascertain, if possible, the route which I should take, and seeing a book-store near the station, entered it and inquired, never dreaming for a moment that any man in Leamington, and much less one who dealt in his productions, could be ignorant of the road to Stratford. But the man of literature, although he had been born, and lived up to the present within so short a distance of what I had come three thousand miles partly to see, did not know the route, had never been there, and said he "didn't think there was much to be seen there." Rather disgusted at my attempt, I accepted his advice, and going to the stage office, of the locality of which he was informed, secured an outside seat by the side of the driver, and in a few minutes we were going at a rattling pace behind four stout horses over the hard and level turnpike which leads to Stratford. Passing by the frowning towers of Warwick Castle, and through the old gate of the village, we rode through a number of pretty little villages, and by green rows of hedges which skirted the road, and in due time came to Charlecote Park, in which stands the house of Sir THOMAS LUCY, and which is still occupied by a descendant of that worthy magistrate, whom tradition charges with having been the means of driving WILL SHAKESPEARE from his native village. A number of deer were browsing in the Park, and the stage stopped a moment in front of the gate to take up an old man who said he had been engaged in cutting down some trees for "Squire LUCY," and who expressed the opinion that "Missus LUCY was the best lady in Hingland, and that her 'ome brewed hale was the best in War'ickshire." Soon we passed over the Clopton bridge, which spans the Avon, at Stratford, and drove up to the "Red Horse Inn," in the parlor of which Geoffrey Crayon, Gent, flourished his immortal poker, and seated in which, in a few minutes I was engaged in the refreshing operation of eating a mutton chop, and drinking a pint of "home-brewed," served by as pretty an English lass as ever blessed with her sweet face the eye of a traveller.

It was not yet dark, and I determined not to sleep till I had trod the doorsteps on which the wool-comber's son had played in his boyhood. I had always had a sort of idea that Stratford was a small village, and that the Shakespeare house was a little distance away from it, on the very bank of the soft-flowing Avon, whose music, as it rippled through the sedges which line it, used to lull to sleep the baby SHAKESPEARE; and must confess to no little feeling of disappointment at finding a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, with brick houses and paved streets, and upon being told by the landlady, in answer to my inquiry, to "keep straight on till I came to Harley-street, turn to the right, and I couldn't miss it." But she was right; had I not instantly recognized the overhanging eaves, and the little iron-sashed windows, the creaking, blackened sign which swings above the doorway, and which states that "In this house the immortal SHAKESPEARE was born," would have arrested me. I paused before the door, and a flood of thoughts rushed through me. What they were I shall reserve to myself, as I presume they would not be particularly interesting, and to use an original but expressive phrase, they "can be better imagined than described." I rang the bell, in accordance with the direction, and out of the next house soon came an old woman, who has the charge of the house, and I followed her through the wool-comber's shop up into the dingy little room, where it is supposed the baby eyes of SHAKESPEARE first opened to the daylight. Here again, of course, I had another "flood" of ideas, and which I shall also retain for my own private recollection.

On the table stood a bust of the bard, and in a corner of the room was a chest of drawers which might have been made in his time, but which the old lady said never belonged to him, and took occasion to add that the relics which were exhibited by the Parish Clerk, who shows the tomb of SHAKESPEARE, were not genuine. There evidently seemed to be no good feeling on the part of the old lady toward this same Parish Clerk, who, I afterward understood, thought that the care of the house as well as the tomb of the poet ought to be united in one person, and that he was the person in whom they ought to be united. The walls and ceiling were covered with names of persons who had visited the room, and even the windows were scratched completely over, the name of "W. SCOTT," written with a diamond by his own hand, being among the most prominent. Every few years those upon the walls and ceiling are effaced in the process of whitewashing, and an opportunity thus afforded to the Smiths and Jones and Browns to link, until the time of the next house-cleaning, their names with that of SHAKESPEARE. The house has been recently "restored," and some of the surrounding buildings removed, so that it stands prominently on the street, and under the auspices of the Shakespearian Society will now be kept in good repair. Next door, in the house occupied by the old lady, lives "PETER GALLIWAY, Pig-killer." On the other side resides "ELIZABETH KITCHEN, dealer in patent medicines." Behind it is a police station, and over the way is the "Falstaff Arms," with fat Jack with a cup of sack in his hand for a sign. "W. SHAKESPEARE, tailor," lives next door to the "Arms," where he makes trowsers for the people of Stratford. He claims no connection with his illustrious namesake, and it is well known that there are no living representatives of his family, although the name of "SHAKESPEARE" is quite a common one in Warwickshire.

This morning, before service, I went to the Church, in the chancel of which SHAKESPEARE is buried, stopping at the house of the Parish Clerk, who shows the tomb to strangers, and who assured me that as soon as he had shaved he would be at my disposition. So I went on and entered the church-yard, a quiet rest for the dead, whose graves were shaded with lime and willow trees, and by which flows the murmuring Avon. Some sheep were browsing among the green hillocks, and picking the grass which grew around the ancient and moss-grown head-stones. Some of these latter were so ingrown with moss that it was almost impossible to decipher the inscriptions, but by dint of close application and an occasional use of a knife, I succeeded in transcribing some of the quaint epitaphs which had been placed here as memorials of the dead of Stratford. Here is that of "THOMAS MILLS." What a good man he must have been to deserve such a testimonial, or are epitaphs as unreliable on the humble gravestones of Stratford church-yard as they are upon the sculptured monuments of our more pretentious cemeteries?

"Here Lyeth the body of Mr. Thomas Mills, who departed this life the fourth day of October, A. D. 1694, in the 77th year of his age.

To speake his praises every one
Would require a spacious stone—
Those can the best encomiums give
Who best did know how he did live;
And he that says ye least he can
Will say here lithe an honest man."

Near this was the grave of ELIZABETH MORRIS, on whose head-stone is the following:

"Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of John Morris, of Shottery, who departed this life June ye 8h, Anno Dom. 1700. Aged 57.

Behold, All Yow that Pas me By,
As Yow are now so once was I;
And as I am so must Yow Bee,
Therefore Prepare to Follow Mee."

Upon a flag-stone lying on the walk was this:

"Here lyeth the body of Anne, formerly the wife of Robert Wotten, Barber Chirurgion, but afterward married to Christopher Dale, Yeoman, who erected this stone to her memory. She died May ye 22, 1726, in the 80th year of her Age."

Good CHRISTOPHER DALE evidently intended it to be distinctly understood that it was the "Yeoman" and not the "Barber Chirurgion" who was so mindful of the memory of Mistress ANNE.

The next quaint epitaph was upon an old head-stone, crumbling rapidly to decay:

"Heare Lieth the Body of Mary Hands, Widow, who Departd. this Life Aprill ye —th, Anno Domony 1699, aged 87 years.	Heare Lieth the Body of Abigaill, the wife of George Hands, Sener, who departed this Life May ye 30, Ann. Dom. 1699, aged 37 years.

Death creeps Abought on hard,
And Steals Abroad on seen;
Hur darts are Suding and her arous keen.
Hur Strokes are deadly, come they soon or late—
When, being Strock Repentance is to late;
Death is a minute full of Suden sorrow,
Then live to-day as thou mayest dy tomarruo."

By the time I had succeeded in decyphering these inscriptions, the old gray-headed sexton had arrived, and seemed very ready to enter into conversation and particularly communicative. He had been grave-digger for thirty years, and during that time had consigned to earth no less than thirty-three hundred persons, and he knew a man when he was a youngster (he was now 75 years old) whose great-grandfather went to school with SHAKESPEARE. This I thought was establishing rather a direct line of communication with the great bard, and the information induced me to give the old man a sixpence more than I had intended. I afterwards was informed, however, that I had made a bad investment, as the old fellow expended all his earnings in gin, and that his acquaintance with the man whose great-grandfather went to school with SHAKESPEARE was rather apochryphal. Our conversation was stopped by the arrival of the Parish clerk, and we then went into the church, and walking up the aisle with him, I soon stood upon the cracked tombstone in the chancel which covers the mouldering dust of SHAKESPEARE.

The epitaph with its queer-shaped letters, the tombstones of ANNE HATHAWAY, his wife, and those of SUSANNA, his beloved daughter, and her husband, JOHN HALL, all of which lie near the poet's grave, have been a thousand times described, and I will not weary your readers by following in the beaten track. It was time for service to commence, and the church was already well filled and the rector had entered the desk, so I seated myself as near as possible to the chancel, and must confess that my thoughts were more of him lying beneath it than of text or sermon or priest. It was a dull sermon, I know, and the preacher was particularly hard upon some unfortunate Jews who lived and died a great many hundreds or thousands of years since. But what they had done to deserve his especial wrath I did not clearly gather.

After church I strayed for an hour or two among the meadows along the Avon, in the fields where SHAKESPEARE played when a boy, and beneath the drooping willows of which he doubtless often tempted the fish to their destruction. The Avon is a small but pretty river; up to the bridge it is navigable, and occasionally I caught a glimpse of a white sail throwing a shadow upon its bosom. The placid stream is broadly befringed with sedges, and winds in tortuous reaches through the rich grassy meadows, and then it sparkles in the sunlight where the trees recede, and then it steals away again out of sight. Swans were sporting upon it, and now and then a playful fish leaped up into the sunshine. Calm, quiet and beautiful were all the surroundings, and I thought it was not strange that one whose early childhood was passed amid such scenes as this should have partaken of their beauty, and been gentle, kind and loving.

Stratford is a town of about eight thousand inhabitants, and its history is traced to a period as remote as three hundred years before the invasion of WILLIAM the Conqueror, at which time there was a monastery here founded by the SAXONS. It received its first regular charter from EDWARD VI, and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen and twelve councillors. It is ninety-four miles from London, and by means of the Avon is connected with Gloucester and Bristol, and by a canal with Birmingham and the great mining districts of Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire, and it will soon be brought in direct communication with London and the rest of England by a branch-railway connecting it with the Great Western line at Hatton. It is lighted with gas, and contains a theatre, a corn exchange and several handsome public buildings. But, for us and for all future generations, it will probably be only great for being the birth-place and for containing within its limits the sacred dust of the world's greatest poet.

VOYAGEUR.

Leverrier headed the expedition which the French Government sent to Spain to observe the solar eclipse of July 18, and the experience of himself and his colleagues was an admirable illustration of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. The station which they selected was an elevation near Tudela. On the 15th the sky became clouded with every indication of a settled storm. With all the resignation and patience which they could command, the corps of observers waited until the afternoon of the 17th, and then, as the mist grew more dense and the clouds thicker, they determined to remove their instruments to some other locality. The telegraph told them of clear sky some distance away, and on the morning of the 18th they started. By 9 o'clock they reached Tarazona, where they found clear skies. Observations were then made under the most favorable circumstances. As yet, however, sufficient time has not elapsed to allow of the preparation of detailed official reports.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.

Day of Fasting and Prayer at the American Mission in Beirut—The State of Affairs at Damascus.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Beirut, under date of July 6, furnishes some interesting items regarding the state of affairs in Syria. He says:

"In view of the great desolation which now prevails in Syria, and of the necessary abandonment for the present of all missionary operations in Mt. Lebanon, the American Mission in Beirut, on last Sunday, announced the following Friday as set apart for fasting and prayer. Services were held in the American chapel, where a large number of American and English residents gathered, to indicate their dependence upon God and their sympathy with the unfortunate ones around them. In the mission premises were gathered several hundred homeless ones, some of whom were sick and nearly naked. It was a touching sight. Upon the other side of the chapel were stationed a group of soldiers for the protection of American citizens. Under these peculiar circumstances, Rev. DANIEL BLISS opened the meeting with prayer, and the usual exercises of reading the Scripture and singing. He then addressed the audience for a few moments relative to God's Providence and watchfulness in the affairs of men. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the pastor of the church, and author of that popular work "The Land and the Book," then called our attention to the main object of the meeting, *i. e.*, to pray for the interposition of Jehovah, and to humble ourselves before Him, seeking that light and wisdom which cometh from above, and that solution of our difficulties which can emanate from no other source.

Rev. H. H. JESSUP of the Tripoli station remarked that if in the previous annual meeting of the mission at Beirut the different members had been asked in what manner they would rather be afflicted, no one would probably have chosen the afflictions of to day, which have stopped Missionary operations, disbanded schools, cut off the people of Missionary stations, burnt churches, schoolhouses and the dwellings of their congregations. He believed that God intended to teach the Mission its entire dependence upon Him, and the necessity of an implicit confidence in the only arm which could save them out of their distresses.

Rev. J. E. FORD, of the Sidon Station, who had been driven away by the Druse and Moslem persecution of the Christians of that place, remarked that the ties which bound the audience to this land were various, and that their obligations were as much so. As missionaries, they were brought to consider the question of their faithfulness to the people, thousands of whom had now been placed beyond the reach of the Gospel during the war; as merchants, who are responsible for their influence among the people—for merchants are real preachers after all. who should exemplify and illustrate in their lives and the business affairs of the world the precepts and principles of Christianity; and as officials, great responsibility devolved upon all who had to do with political affairs in the land. He besought with much earnestness those present to do away with the old saying which was some time ago in the mouth of every one in Syria, viz.: "*The English have no religion.*"

The meeting was solemn, the effect upon the audience palpable, and every one present left the chapel with a chastened feeling and solemn heart. No collection was taken up in behalf of the poor, for it is well understood that every Frank family in Beirut has been contributing to the support of many refugees.

The playing of the British Band at Ras Beyrouth is hardly in consonance with the state of things, for the community is in mourning, stricken with a terrible grief. A financial crisis is also impending. Several thousand citizens and merchants have already fled to Alexandria, Malta and Cyprus: those who remain can transact no business, the Bank pays no money, and everything is at a standstill. Not everything, for another American vessel, the *Moneynick*, Capt. SMITH, arrived on the 5th, bringing lumber from Savannah. It has come in good time, for nearly two hundred villages must be rebuilt sooner or later, in order to reinstate the fugitives in their homes.

Cards of invitation have been issued to the public of Beirut to a grand musical *matinée* at the residence of Mr. BROX, the banker, for Monday, for the benefit of the sufferers, admission fee one dollar. The subscription list is very full, including all the resident consuls and many foreign residents. The Brass Band of the British line-of-battle ship will perform its best pieces, and the young ladies will exert themselves for the public good. Benevolence is now the order of the day, and relief for the poor is the password in Beirut circles.

Under date of July 14, the same correspondent sketches the late massacre at Damascus, details of which our English files have already furnished, and adds:

The Christian population of Damascus has been estimated at 25,000 souls. Ten thousand Christians can now be accounted for, lodged in the castle of the town, and under the protection of the famous Algerine chief ABDEL KADER, who has proved himself a great friend of the Christians. But where are the rest? Fifteen thousand are unaccounted for! One hundred fugitives are crowded into the British Consulate; but who can tell how long they will be safe? A letter was received from the Prussian Consul of Damascus, by his Consul-General at Beirut, stating that a majority of the Christians had been saved up to that time; that the Consuls had taken refuge at the house of ABDEL KADER, with the exception of the English and Prussian Consul, who were fortified in their own houses in the Turkish quarter, and that the Russian, Greek, French, Austrian, Dutch and American Consulates, had been pulled down or burnt. On the evening of the 10th the mob increased to the number of twelve hundred. On Tuesday the Arabs and Druses were admitted; and, fresh from the bloody fields of Deir-el-Kamar and other massacres, these fiends in human shape rushed into the Christian quarter, killing every one they met. The work of destruction is complete, so far as burning and pillage is concerned; not a habitable Christian house remains.

The British Consul attributes the safety of his own Consulate, merely to the fact that it is situated in the Turkish quarter. into which the rebel mob is not allowed to pass—the owners of the property, the landholding Moslems, standing in the entrances of the streets with arms to prevent them. The Prussian Consul further states that the Government here as at other places completed the destruction of the Christian quarter.

Five thousand regular and irregular troops were placed around the Christian quarter so as to surround it entirely—and these men who could have prevented the insurrection without a blow, allowed free ingress and egress to the insurrectionists, and instead of allowing the fleeing Christians to escape, *slew them*, and threw them back into the flames.

What have Christians to hope in such a land as this, and under such a government? They are now everywhere spit upon and persecuted, and their privileges are being rapidly wrested from them. Beirut is now considered to be in imminent danger, not only from the Druses, who still threaten the extermination of the Christians, notwithstanding the treaty of peace just signed by them, but from the Moslems and Turkish soldiers. Thousands of the citizens of Beirut have fled, and every medium of transportation is pressed into service for those who leave to-day and to-morrow.

Col. CHURCHILL, the author of three large volumes on Mt. Lebanon, the father-in-law of the British Vice Consul, a friend of the Druses and father-in-law to a Christian Prince of Mt. Lebanon, spends every night on board a British frigate, fearing the perils of a longer residence on shore. And he is a British officer; so who can blame us ladies for feeling alarmed. The European merchants have sent their families to Europe, and hold themselves in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. The agents of the American house of DABNEY & CUNNINGHAM, of Boston, live on board the *Moneynick*, an American vessel, and the entire Christian quarter of Beirut is to-day deserted.

News is just received of the murder of one of the missionaries in Damascus. Rev. Mr. GRAHAM, of the Irish mission, a British subject, was found among the dead in the streets of that ill-fated city. His case was a peculiar one. The dangers which have long threatened the Christians of the interior induced some of the missionaries to withdraw to the sea coast, as it had been resolved at a meeting of the Irish and American mission that every one should avail of such means of escape as he thought proper. This meeting occurred about ten days ago. Rev. J. E. FRAZIER and family came to Beirut, accompanied by his co-laborers, Dr. HATTIE and Mr. FORBETT. Mr. GRAHAM prepared to accompany them, was booted and spurred for the journey, when he changed his mind, and determined to remain a few days longer with Rev. SMYLIE ROBSON and family, an English missionary. At the date of our last letters from Damascus, Mr. ROBSON and family were safe in their house, but expected an immediate attack.

I have been permitted to see a translation of a letter dictated by the American Consular Agent at Damascus to the Consul-General in Beirut, and have been allowed to copy a portion of it relative to the insurrection:

"My neighbors, Metoualists, (a sect of Moslems,) attacked my house at 3 o'clock on Monday, and plundered everything they could find, and then pulled down as much of the house as possible, fearing to burn it lest their own houses would be endangered by the fire. They fired guns, but did not hit any of us. I was struck with an axe upon my head and received another blow upon one eye. One of my Moslem friends named MOHAMMED SAUTAREY came at that moment with some Algerines and delivered me out of their hands and took me to his house quite naked, with nothing on my head and barefooted. He brought my family also, and is feeding us. Some Moslems sent clothes and money for me and my children. I am now in his house in bed, under God's mercy. My eye and one of my hands are very much injured. If it were not for his lordship, ABDEL KADER and MOHAMMED EFFENDI HAMYCH and SALIM EFFENDI ATTAR, the remaining poor Christians who are now under God's mercy, and expecting every moment to die, would have all been lost. The said ABDEL KADER is exerting himself to the utmost to stop this massacre. He continues to collect these scattered Christians and give them shelter at a safe place or at the castle. The refugees at the house of Mr. BEARY, the English Consul, are about one hundred souls. He has just gone, escorted by regular troops, to the Governor-General, to request the burial of the dead, for fear of plague, and to give food to those who are at the castle, which are about ten thousand souls. The number of the dead is not known.

May God give us a good end and enable me to meet with you in the Heavenly Jerusalem, together with the writer of these lines, my son NASSEF."

The above extract, to all Americans who have enjoyed the acquaintance and hospitality of the agent at Damascus, Dr. MESHAKA, will be of great interest. We in Beirut love the old patriarch, and are deeply affected by his misfortunes. We know not how soon our turn may come. The information that there is but one American vessel of war in the Mediterranean, and that vessel must necessarily remain in Sicily, for the protection of American interests there, is very disheartening—and to-day, there is a growing feeling in the American community in favor of an exodus. Most of us wish to remain as long as our Consul stays, but as he is determined to remain at his post at all hazards and under any circumstances, we may leave very soon. He can give us no further assurance of safety, and says we must take such measures as we deem proper for our safety, either at his house, on board the shipping, or retire for a short time to a less dangerous locality. It may be, that the next steamer to the Island of Cyprus, may take some of us from these exciting scenes.

The family of Rev. Mr. FRAZIER will be the third missionary family departing for America. They go to-day.

Admiral MUSTAPHA PACHA, with two ships of the line and two frigates, now commands the harbor of Beyrout, and the new Governor-General of Damascus, sent to replace the present Governor, departed yesterday from Beyrout, with about 2,000 soldiers, for his new and somewhat dangerous post of duty.

The appointment of NAMIK PASHA as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army in Syria is not considered a favorable sign for the Christians, inasmuch as he was the Governor of Jeddah at the time of the massacre at that place, two years ago. Indeed, the Christians are so much disheartened that, unless the country will soon pass into the hands of a Christian Power, they will desert it *en masse*. Syria is thrown back fifty years at least already, and who can read the future?

HADJI.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Our Responsibility for its Continuance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial article contained in your issue of the 10th instant, under the caption of "The Slave-Trade," you refer to Mr. BUXTON, M. P., being about to move that the British Government immediately demand of Spain the prompt execution of the treaty stipulation with that Government for the extinction of the Slave-trade; also the suppression of diplomatic relations with Spain until she shuts her colonial ports to this trafic.

England ought, no

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TEXT-BOOK, for the Year 1860. By WM. HENRY FRY. NEW-YORK: A. H. BURDICK, No. 145 Nassau-street.

Under the modest title of a *Campaign Text-Book*, Mr. W. H. FRY has just published a condensed and thorough compendium of the Slavery question in all its aspects, political, historical, religious and economical. Of course, Mr. FRY assumes that the Presidential campaign of 1860 is virtually a conflict of Slavery against Freedom and he writes with the earnest conviction of a man who believes that the pacific but absolute defeat of Slavery is essential to the future perpetuity and, indeed, the very existence of the nation. But his treatise is more than a political tract. It deals with the phenomena of Slavery from the earliest times to our own day, in a judicial spirit, and with all the power of weighty and well-arrayed facts. The work is divided into thirty-two chapters, some of which as, for instance, the chapters on "Slavery under the Jews," and on "Slave-burnings at the South," are strikingly new and impressive.

The following sketch of "Slavery in Greece and Rome" will give a just idea of the scholarly and yet impassioned tone of the whole book:

SLAVERY UNDER THE ANCIENT GREEKS AND ROMANS.

It is not necessary here to discuss Slavery as it existed among other people of the East, as their influence on our language, customs, and laws, is so remote; but having disposed briefly of Judaical bondage, which is used as a religious sanction to American Slavery throughout all the South, lay and clerical, and in the North, to whatever extent, it is proper now, with an introductory word, to glance at Slavery under the ancient Greeks and Romans, for our literature and refinements being interwoven with their history, by a false construction, their system of oppression is considered worthy of adoption.

It seems too startling for belief, that the buying and selling of white men should now be upheld by the leading Democrats, so-called, of the South, and their followers North, the recipients of Federal patronage. But this is easily accounted for when we reflect that the South has governed the country for the last sixty years; that the oligarchs of the plantation, grown insolent with power, now speak their real sentiments; and that the wide-spread amalgamation of white and black blood, during generations, has resulted in the presence of hundreds of thousands of slaves of light complexion, many of whom can pass for white men, so the apparition of a white slave, even the beautiful octoroon lady, whose high-bred air would shower dignity and love in the home of wealth and culture, causes no blush of shame, or tear of pity, south of the Potomac. The realization of the universal Slavery of the white laboring man, in contradistinction to the rich capitalist, is declared simply to be a matter of time by the aristocracy of the South. So long ago as 1836, Hon. Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, at present Minister to Russia, then a member of the House of Representatives, held this language:

"I lay down this proposition as universally true, that there is not, and never was, a society organized under our political system for a period long enough to constitute an era, where one class would not practically and substantially own another class in some shape or form. Let not gentlemen from the North start at this truth. We are yet a people in our infancy. Society has not yet been pressed down to its classifications. Let us live through an era, and we shall discover this great truth. All society settles down into a classification of capitalists and laborers. The former will own the latter."

The Richmond *Inquirer*, for sixty years the leading Democratic paper, is not less emphatic. That journal, speaking of the Democratic Party, says:

"Until recently, the defence of Slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists (for they were mere apologists) took half-way grounds. They confined the defence of Slavery to mere negro Slavery; thereby giving up the Slavery principle, admitting other forms of Slavery to be wrong.

The line of defence is now changed. The South maintains that Slavery is right, natural, and necessary, and does not depend upon difference of complexion. The laws of the Slave States justify the holding of white men in bondage."

Examples to any required extent could be presented of this logical view of Slavery held by Southern politicians and presses: they have properly come to the decision that Slavery, if right, should apply universally to the white and black man, not a capitalist; in other words, the Grecian and Roman systems should be realized. If we have not arrived at that point, it is because society, in the language of Mr. PICKENS, "has not yet been pressed down to its classifications;" and so we must live through an era. We may now examine these ancient systems, in view of what American Slavery is to be when time shall have perfected it, according to these slaveholding authorities, provided their authority over the destinies of the country continues unchecked.

The genius and culture of the Greeks and Romans, parallel to, and in some respects surpassing those of modern times, are attested by the works of their poets and historians, the creations of their sculptors and architects, which have come down to us. At certain periods, vast luxury prevailed among these nations. The wants of the rich, who, like our own oligarchic Democrats, held labor in dishonor, were ministered to by troops of slaves; but these were, with few exceptions, white slaves. With them, however, Slavery was not confined to field-labor, house-servitude, and a few mechanical arts, such as blacksmithing, carpentery, and bricklaying, as it is in the South. Their slaves being white, they did not use the former, but now rejected argument of Southerners, as to the inferiority of the race fitting it only for a few simple employments; on the contrary, they had slave doctors, apothecaries, shopkeepers, mechanics of every kind, artists, foremen of workshops and factories, accountants, architects, actors, musicians, overseers of estates and of mining operations, teachers, librarians, and even philosophers. But not more trite than true is HOMER'S verse:

"Jove fixed it certain that whatever day
Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away;"

for although these slaves were of the same climate, country, color, and blood as their masters, yet such is the debasing influence of the institution, that hardly any of them rose to distinction; and among the tens of millions of bondsmen, a mere handful of names of celebrities is known. Among the Greeks, ÆSOP, the fabulist, who, when on the auction block, from his hunchback and apparent worthlessness, brought the nominal price of 60 oboli—that is, $1 80; the philosophers PLATO, PHEDON, MENIPPUS, and, according to some accounts, DIOGENES too; ASPASIA, the mistress of PERICLES, and instructress of SOCRATES; and MNESICLES, the architect of the Acropolis, were slaves. Among the Romans, the only celebrated names of slaves are those of SPARTACUS, who headed a rebellion, was defeated, and the remnant of whose slave army, about 10,000 in number, were all at one time crucified—10,000 crosses lining the road on either side from Rome to Capua; of FABIUS, surnamed Pictor, *the* painter, so distinguished was he, and whose chief work was the decorative painting of the Temple of Health; of VITRUVIUS, the architect, he who built the Pantheon, and whose work on architecture is a text-book even to this day; and of PHILOXENUS the poet, and EPICTETUS the philosopher.

The names cited, few as they are, comprise about all that history has preserved, as distinguished for genius or rare talent, among the almost numberless millions of slaves of antiquity. Of celebrated freemen—warriors, statesmen, historians, poets, artists, philosophers, we have the names or the works of thousands; but of slaves only a score; yet the slaves were as numerous as the freemen, and of the same breed and blood.

The nearer slaves are to the master in appearance, talent, and culture, the more cruel must be the code of laws keeping them in subjection. Hence under the Greeks were such provisions as this: No slave was permitted to give evidence in a Court, except under torture, the law-makers contending that Slavery, of necessity, so debased the slave, that the truth could only be extorted from him while his muscles were being torn asunder, and his bones dislocated or broken. Women, as well as men, were in all cases, if slaves, put to this torture when called as witnesses; their masters could not save them from it, provided the party calling them gave security to the master for their value if mutilated so as to be unfit to work, or killed outright. And the slave so tortured might merely have been a witness to an occurrence in which he had no part, and no interest to describe it otherwise than truthfully. And this hellish law was eulogized by all the great lawyers—the defenders of the Constitution, and the saviors of the Union—among the polished and enlightened Athenians: by LYSIAS, in his case against SIMON; by ISOCRATES, in his pleading against PASION; by LYCURGUS against LEOCRATES; and by that patient Democrat DEMOSTHENES—a very Douglas of his time, and owner of fifty-three slaves—in his oratorical effort against ONETOR. When the Southern oligarchs succeed in enslaving the white laborers of the North, we shall have slave laws and customs like those of the ancient Republicans whom they hold up to our admiration. Laws and customs under which white slaves employed in agriculture were branded in the forehead, and chained up at night; the workmen in factories, in like manner, chained; the porter of the gentleman's mansion, too, chained like a watch-dog to the door-post; crucifixion the legal punishment for petty theft and minor crimes; slaves maimed, mutilated, hung on the cross, or thrown into the arena to be devoured by wild beasts, to gratify the vengeance or caprice of the master or mistress, who, under the laws, possessed absolute power over their lives. Such was white slavery in Greece and Rome, where AUGUSTUS crucified his overseer EROS for killing a game-cock; where the accomplished Roman gentleman, VEDIUS, used to amuse himself and friends, and display his wealth, by keeping wild beasts, and feeding them with his slaves; and where crucifixion of the slave for a petty fault, or no fault at all, was so ordinary an occurrence, that JUVENAL, in a Satire on Matrimony, says: "How unpleasant it is to come home and find your wife in a pet because her hair has not been dressed to please her, and to have her say to you: 'Crucify that slave' and although it is a mere whim, and the slave is valuable, yet, to have peace and quietness, and put her in a good humor, you must lose the value of the slave by having him crucified." This is a domestic picture of life among the refined and highly educated Romans; our models for imitation in the accomplishment of our destiny, according to high Democratic authorities. Will it be different with us when white Slavery is established? Why should it be? The cause of Slavery has been the same everywhere, as history proves, and so must be its highest development. Its origin lies ever in war; cities and villages are given to flames and pillage, and the inhabitants not killed to the conqueror's yoke. Slavery never can be other than its origin made it. It is simply the triumph of brute force. Its foundation has no sanction in law. There is in this country no law establishing Slavery. There might as well be a law establishing murder on the land or high seas, or any other arch-crime; and the Slave-trade with Africa is declared by our Federal Code piracy, punishable with death.

In actions before our Law Courts, the evidence of witnesses, and speeches of counsel, oftentimes present a truthful picture of our domestic habits and manners; and we obtain a like view of the social life of the ancient Athenian Republicans, from reading their law reports. We there learn that household slaves were found universally at Athens, and that a rich man commonly had fifty. But the minds of Athenian slave-oligarchs seem to have been possessed by the same ludicrous jumble of ideas, as to the identity of Democracy and Slavery, as befogs the brains of our Southern masters. The absurdity, then, of a Southern Fourth-of-July orator declaiming: "We hold these truths to be self-evident," and so forth, to an admiring crowd, largely composed of his own human chattels, seems hardly greater than that of the Athenian Republican who went abroad with no more than one of his fifty chattels at his heels, out of respect to the feelings of his democratic constituency, who could not tolerate aristocratic display. It was respectable and democratic at Athens to be followed by one slave. Not to be followed by any was a sign of poverty; to have a train of three or more was considered offensive ostentation.

According to authority the most to be relied upon, in the earlier days of the Roman Republic, there were few slaves, being one to about fifteen of the freemen. The name and fame of CINCINNATUS are as fresh as though nearly 3,000 years had not consumed his ashes, and their identification with rough toil and patriotism grew out of the fact that the customs of the time, shaping the laws, did not permit the citizen to hold more than nine acres of land in the little territory then under Roman jurisdiction: hence the warrior, when needed to lead the army against an invader, was called from the plough. Courage so nurtured was triumphant, and universal conquest, its abuse, possessed the Latin soul in after epochs. One by one, nations were conquered and enslaved; and the Empire was rotten to its heart when it glared with fearful power over a prostrate world, and the word of the Roman sentry passed from Stonehenge to Karnac. But the earth will not be defrauded of liberty, without her fierce compensations; and the labor of millions of slaves devastating her bosom, she refused her sustenance. The capital city became the new Babylon for the sword of the avenging angel. All the composite cruelties necessary to feed the barbarous appetites of a pampered and idle rabble nurtured by the stolen crops of foreign nations, and trailing after patricians each master of tens of thousands of human beings—and these grand Caucasian men—were practiced in public: the walls of the vast Amphitheatre still remain a sublime witness of the colossal bloodthirstiness of pagan Rome, where the armed fighting slaves died by troops in forced slaughter to make a holiday, or wild beasts fed on human flesh to complete the demoniac ecstacy. Italy had her lesson when the great gladiator, SPARTACUS, rose to make Rome howl: for three years did he and his fellowmen in bonds, keep the legions at bay; and when he fell, his ten thousand men expired on ten thousand crosses, on the Appian Way, where, nailed aloft, they shrieked to a God of mercy to remember the poor slave. The prayer was heard. Italy, half slaves, fell under the Scourge of God.

THE MEXICAN PAPERS. The Mexican Question the great American Question. By EDWARD E. DUNBAR. A Serial, issued semi monthly. Ross & TOUSEY, General Agents, No.121 Nassau-street.

Mr. DUNBAR, long the regular correspondent in Mexico of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and the occasional correspondent during part of that time of the London *Times*, has just issued the first number of a series of papers on Mexico and the Mexicans, in the course of which he hopes to direct public attention firmly and strongly to the real importance of the Mexican question as a preponderating element in the future politics of the United States. Mr. DUNBAR'S acquaintance with Mexico is of no recent date or superficial character. It dates from the year 1848, and has been gathered in the prosecution of private enterprises and official journies, carrying him from Vera Cruz to Arizona, from Guaymas to the Mexican capital. Mr. DUNBAR'S experience and observations have led him to the formation of opinions which cannot be lightly treated, and which involve considerations the most momentous for every American patriot and statesman. He believes the intervention of some great Power in Mexico to be inevitable and imminent, and he proposes to himself to set forth clearly and cogently the reasons which make it vitally important to the people of the United States that no other arm but our own should compel the anarchy of that magnificent land into order and civilization. Mr DUNBAR'S purposes are thus set forth by himself in a prefatory note.

"The Mexican Papers are issued solely on my own responsibility, and they will be entirely under my control. No political party or individual interests, in this country or Mexico, have part or lot in the matter.

The object of these publications is to draw the attention of the mercantile and industrial classes in the United States to the national importance of the Mexican question; and to place before them information respecting Mexico, her people and her institutions, with the view of correcting public opinion on some highly important points, which, in my judgment, are entirely ignored, or thoroughly misconceived. These subjects will be explained with reference to the vital interests the American people have in Mexico, not omitting to touch, suggestively, upon those intimate relations which, sooner or later, must be established between the two Republics.

The ignorance that prevails throughout this country relative to Mexico and Mexican affairs, is a matter of public acknowledgment and comment. But a growing interest touching everything appertaining to that country is beginning to manifest itself; and this is one great inducement under which I put forth such knowledge as I possess on the subject, only regretting that neither my business pursuits nor my abilities will permit me to wholly occupy the great and grand field that is open to one of literary occupation. I write with no attempt at rhetorical flourish or literary effect, but as a business man, brought up in a practical, hard school. My aim is, to reach the common sense of the active, progressive, working masses, and to this end I shall be compelled to say much that will not be very flattering to the politician, or the political parties of the day, whenever political matters are discussed, as they necessarily will be, in connection with the main subject.

Having spent many years as a pioneer in those distant regions of which I treat, I returned two years since to the point from which I emigrated—the City of New-York. Circumstances not altogether of my own choosing, but having connection with business enterprises throughout the countries most recently covered by the advancing wave of American civilization, brought me in contact with those who figure in what is called the *political arena*. The result of this contact, in my own mind, up to the present time, is the discovery that our National Legislature, our Government officials—in short, our politicians—revolve in a sphere distinct from the people, and breathe an atmosphere that causes a feverish beating of the national pulse, and a dangerous palpitation of the national heart. I do not discern the slightest difference in the political *status*, or the political *animus*, of our great political parties—the one being just as ready to slaughter the common interests of the country, in the accomplishment of their own particular and selfish ends, as the other. It appears as though the narrowing down of our national politics to a single point, which common understandings and a low order of demagogues can grasp and wield as a political hobby, has either dwarfed our great men down to pigmies, or driven them out of politics altogether. One thing is certain—our political sea must cast up something from its depths of a different, higher order than such as we now find drifting about on its surface, before our National Government can be elevated to a respectable standard, and placed on a safe basis. No one or two men can work out this great achievement of State. It must be accomplished by a powerful combination of patriotic souls and great intellects, made up from the different sections of the country.

It may be said now, that the country advances *in spite* of the Government. Nothing but the indomitable perseverance and the unresting energies, the intelligence and virtue of the masses, keeps us up and carries us onward, a united people. How long before the politicians will master this favorable and fortunate combination, is a question that may well start some serious reflections. There appears to be something like an "irrepressible conflict" going on between the illegitimate interests of the politicians, on the one side, and the legitimate interests of the people on the other; and as matters now progress, it looks as though the politicians might come off victorious.

The treatment bestowed upon the Mexican question in this country (as well as in Europe,) brings out some startling features in American politics, which it will be my endeavor to present to the public in their true light.

The Mexican Papers will plead for the cause of liberty in Mexico, but not in a partisan spirit.

Communications of reasonable length, calculated to interest and enlighten the public on the great question, whether in accordance with, or opposed to my individual opinions, shall have place in the columns of the Mexican Papers."

Madison University Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAMILTON, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 13, 1860.

The Annual Exhibition of the Grammar School of Madison University, under the charge of Prof. BROWN, occurred on Friday evening, the 10th instant, in the chapel of the University. The audience was large, and the young men acquitted themselves well. The school has been steadily improving since it has been under the direction of Prof. BROWN. The oration of Mr. J. J. LEWIS, the seventh speaker, was quite superior. W. H. SPENCER, of New-York City, had a finely-written oration upon the "Arctic Zone." He is here regarded as a writer of ability. T. A. T. HANNA, also of New-York, and a grandson of the distinguished Dr. CARSON, delivered an oration upon "Universal Unrest," which was listened to with intense interest, and received at its close thunders of applause. The most original one, perhaps, a very clear and excellent one, was by CHARLES J. BALDWIN, of Troy, a son of Dr. BALDWIN. The young man acquitted himself with high credit, and to the gratification of all the audience.

SUNDAY'S EXERCISES.

By Sunday morning this always interesting village presented a lively appearance. The number of strangers who came in on Saturday night was very large.

The pulpit of the Baptist Church was occupied by Rev. Dr. HOPPER, of Auburn, in the A. M., and by Rev. C. P. SHELDON, D. D., of Troy, in the P. M.

The services at the Congregational Church were opened by Rev. D. G. COREY, of Utica, who repeated the beautiful and comprehensive Prayer of our Lord in a feeling manner. After reading of Scriptures the morning invocation was made by Rev. H. CLEGHORN, of ADAMS, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE C. BALDWIN, D. D., of Troy, then announced a passage from Acts viii., as his text, concerning Philip's conversion of the Eunuch.

In the afternoon, Rev. DANIEL G. COREY, D. D., of Utica, preached from Mathew, vii., 20: "Wherefore by their fruits shall ye know them."

In the evening, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of New-York, gave the annual sermon before the "Society for Inquiry." It was pronounced one of the most splendid discourses that has ever been delivered in the Chapel of the University. It was listened to with almost breathless attention. Exercises appropriate to the departure of Rev. Mr. VINTON, a Theological graduate, afterwards took place. Prof. HARVEY gave an address in behalf of the Faculty. E. B. PALMER, President of the Society, followed in a very feeling manner. Mr. VINTON replied. Rev. THOS. ALLEN addressed in behalf of the Missionary Union. Mr. VINTON is going to the Karens. J. E. H.

AN ARKANSAS PAPER JUBILANT.—The Helena (Ark.) *Shield*, in an extra issued soon after the late election, says: "Sufficient returns have been received from the county to warrant us in saying that Mr. CYPERT, the Union candidate for Congress, has a majority of about 250 votes! This is a glorious victory for the cause of the Union and the Constitution,—and if the District which has hitherto given overwhelming Democratic majorities, (about 10 000) should give our candidate a majority, it will insure the State for BELL and EVERETT in November—it will serve to arouse a feeling, a confidence—inspire the Union men of all the States, from Maine to Louisiana, with a will and determination to do their duty, their whole duty to their country, by making one long, vigorous, hearty effort to succeed in the great national contest. Col. HINDMAN, from the information he has been able to gather from different portions of the district, concedes his defeat. We sincerely trust that he is not mistaken. What a glorious sight it would be to see a life-long, genuine Whig in Congress from the First Congressional District of Arkansas. Such a sight would be worth almost the toil of twenty years' service in the political harness, working almost against hope. The mere thought of it must send a thrill to the heart of every faithful member of the Opposition Party in the Union. Again we say, Nine cheers for the Union, the Constitution and JESSE N. CYPERT!

LAW REPORTS.

The Japanese Case.

THE INJUNCTION DENIED.

Levi S. Chatfield vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case now came up for argument before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, pursuant to notice.

Mr. Chatfield stated to the Court that the motion was to be heard on the complaint in the case, together with the demurrer interposed by the Comptroller and the other defendants.

Mr. Anderson did not think the demurrer was before the Court, and Justice SUTHERLAND concurred in that opinion.

Mr. Chatfield, however, continued, contending that it was properly before the Court, and that it admitted the allegations of the complaint; so that any matters stated in the complaint, on information and belief, were now corroborated, admitted and confirmed by the demurrer.

The action was commenced with a view to protect the City and the tax payers thereof from a growing and a great evil, and had for its purpose the restraining of the payment of what was popularly known as the Japanese bill. If that bill had been reasonable in any degree—if it was not rebellious and even quadruple the sum originally appropriated, he should not have now been in Court to oppose its payment. The items of the bill were not known to the community, and for the reason, perhaps, that the parties who were to receive it would do so with the more pleasure, the less was known of the items making it up. The injunction sought only to restrain the payment *pendente lite*.

Mr. Anderson suggested that this injunction, by the terms of the complaint, was to restrain the levying of a tax for the payment of the bill—not the payment of the bill by the Comptroller.

Mr. Chatfield said it was to restrain both acts, and proceeded to argue that by the charter, the Corporation could make appropriations only for the celebration of the Fourth of July, Evacuation Day, WASHINGTON'S Birth Day, and other days of a public and national character. The Common Council had no power to institute a celebration for the purpose of glorifying any person or thing else than the objects set forth in the charter. They could observe no other days than those specified therein.

Justice SUTHERLAND here interrupted counsel with some remarks, to the effect that the Common Council had delegated to it, as one branch of the Municipal Government, certain political or discretionary powers, which the Court might not, perhaps, be authorized to interfere with.

Counsel continued, in reply, that the Court should interfere to prevent the exercise of any doubtful power, or any power not specifically authorized by the charter. The City of New-York, great as it is, powerful as it is, when considered as a corporation, could not exercise powers not defined in the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters. There was no power conferred by either of those charters authorizing the corporation to provide drinks, segars, wines, white and yellow gloves for balls—no power to get up balls, or any other amusement, for public or private delectation. The power to tax was a sovereign power.

Here Mr. Anderson asked if counsel contended that the Corporation had any right to levy taxes.

Mr. Chatfield did so contend, and had not expected that the proposition would be denied.

Mr. Anderson would controvert that question. The Supervisors were invested only with that power. The Corporation had nothing to do with the levy.

Mr. Chatfield continued: The Corporation caused all levies to be made. If such was not the case in this instance, how was it that the matter was now before the Common Council?

Justice SUTHERLAND again interrupted counsel, stating that the General Term had already decided that a tax-payer could not maintain such an action.

The Attorney-General was the proper party to institute such a proceeding. Besides, Mr. Chatfield's motion was premature, for the reason that the Common Council had not yet approved the bill. It was still before the Council, and might not be approved by that branch of the Common Council. In that case there was no necessity for this proceeding. At all events, it was time enough to take such a step when the danger was present. The Court would not grant injunctions on contingencies. The resolution, the effect of which was dreaded, had not yet passed. Mr. Chatfield replied that $30,000 was already appropriated by both branches of the Common Council, and Aldermen had passed the resolution approving of the $105,000. This fact he thought was sufficient basis for a reasonable apprehension that the money would be paid.

Justice SUTHERLAND said that after the resolutions passed and came to be enforced, then was the proper time to ask the injunction now prayed for. However, that was not the important point. If counsel had any argument to present on the point of his standing in Court, as the party plaintiff, that the Court would hear.

Mr. Chatfield desired to consider some other matters. Justice Ingraham had decided in the Lowber case that after the tax was levied, the collecting officer could not be restrained from performing his duty. The action must consequently be instituted before the levying of the tax. Then, in reply to the question raised by the Court, Mr. Chatfield remarked that in his opinion he was properly in Court. He had also serious doubts whether the Attorney-General could interfere in such a case. He (Mr. Chatfield) could bring this action either as a tax-payer or a corporator.

Mr. Anderson said that he had not set forth that he was a corporator.

Mr. Chatfield replied that he had been for some years a taxpayer, householder and resident of the City, and that that allegation, if sustained, made him a corporator.

The Court remarked that it had been held that a mere corporator could not maintain such an action.

Mr. Chatfield would reply to that. The only decision of that kind was in a case against the Board of Supervisors of Chenango County, contesting the power of that body in relation to the division of a township—it was not in regard to the voting away of money for which the plaintiff was taxed; it was not a parallel case; and besides, the point raised by Justice Denio in that decision, in regard to the right of a corporator to sue, was mere *obiter*, as would appear by reading the case, and such an extra-judicial opinion should not be used on an argument of this sort.

Mr. Chatfield then cited a number of English cases which, he contended, established his standing in Court. These were cases in which a private corporator had sued and been sustained. There was no difference on that point between a private and a municipal corporation.

The Court remarked that a private corporator was a stockholder, and his interest as such would sustain his action. Not so in this case. In this case the Court was not called upon to deal with financial matters—with money—but to exercise and encourage sentiments of patriotism. The Court could not deal with such non-substantial matters; it would only grant injunctions to prevent harm to pecuniary interests.

Mr. Chatfield replied, that when a party rented a house, he was so interested in the affairs of the City and its good government as to enable him to maintain such an action. He then concluded his argument by asking if any believed that a corporation could legally vote away money with which to provide an ovation to the embassies of any foreign nation? Did anybody believe that our Common Council could get up a ball at any expense, and admit whom they pleased, because the Japanese Embassy was in town? If they gave any such entertainment on behalf of the corporators of the City, they were bound to make it public, and let the citizens enjoy the festivities. They could not select their guests, and place police officers at the door to keep all others out, and then pocket the proceeds, or a third thereof. If this case ever came to trial, he should endeavor to show that the Metropolitan Hotel was repaired, newly furnished and refitted from top to bottom—all at the expense of the Corporation—and all because the Japanese were in town. Mr. Chatfield said he received from the Lelands, as he believed, a ticket to the ball. He had preserved it, and intended to hand it down to his posterity, that future generations might know what a magnificent City was New-York on the occasion of the Japanese ball. He believed that the Court would allow the relief asked.

Without reply on behalf of the City, Justice SUTHERLAND denied the motion, on the ground already intimated above.

Mr. Anderson stated that this motion was opposed by the Corporation only because it was believed that it would fail to effect its purpose. No costs were allowed.

Mr. Chatfield subsequently stated that this action should have been brought by the Corporation Counsel. While speaking of the items of this bill, Mr. Chatfield stated that he had written twice to the County Clerk, but could not obtain them. He had also called upon that high and mighty official, Alderman Boole, in regard to them, and was there denied the privilege of seeing the items. Alderman Boole said they would not transpire until in the bill presented to the Comptroller for payment.

The Texas Land Grants.

MOTION TO VACATE A COMMISSION.

Jacob Musina and Simon Musina vs. *Stillman et al.*—This was an application in this case for an order dismissing a commission obtained by the plaintiffs two years since. The plaintiffs now make application to have that order, being their own, dismissed, on the ground that if they were to execute it their case would never be brought to trial.

The application was made at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, but being called late was not concluded. The case has been two or three times stated fully in the TIMES. The case will be up this (Wednesday) for further hearing.

DISSOLUTION OF A PARTNERSHIP.

Moses S. Friend vs. *Samuel H. Black.*—This was an action to dissolve a partnership formerly existing between the parties. By the decree recently settled in the action before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, it appears that the suit was brought to dissolve the copartnership then existing under the firm name of Friend & Black.

The firm were carrying on the business of electrotyping in the City of New-York, the defendant Black being the operator and the plaintiff Friend contributing most of the capital. That during the night of the 9th of June last the defendant secretly removed the entire stock of goods of the firm, consisting of valuable silver and other wares, to the City of Newark, which was found by a New-York detective and brought back. In the mean time a Receiver was appointed in this action and the stock placed in his hands.

The Court held that the fraud of the defendant in removing and secreting the property was sufficient cause for dissolving the copartnership, and that the defendant should pay the costs of the action, personally, because of his fraudulent conduct as partner.

What Constitutes the Special Sessions?

Application of James Divine.—The prisoner was convicted of grand larceny before two Justices of the Special Sessions. He now applies for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, upon which to take the case up for review, alleging that as the law provides that the Special Sessions shall be composed of three Justices, he was illegally convicted.

The writs were granted by Justice SUTHERLAND, sitting at Chambers.

Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Matter Hendrick Hudson Fire Insurance Company.*—Referred to B. Leffingwell.

Same matter.—Order granted without stay, &c.

Eickle vs. *Eickle.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Moore et al.* vs. *Parmalee et al.*—Ordered and adjudged that the plaintiffs have the relief demanded in the complaint, and that they recover possession of the premises therein described, and the defendants deliver the possession of said premises to the plaintiffs, which are situated in the City of New York, and known as No. 585 Broadway, being in width in front and rear 25 feet, and 85 feet in depth, and that the plaintiffs recover of the defendants the costs in this action to be taxed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 14.

1 000	United St 6s,'74	102¼	
7,000	do	102¼	
12 000	Tenn 6s, '90	90	
1,000	Virginia 6s	91½	
7,000	Missouri 6s	81½	
6,000	Louisiana St. 6s	97⅜	
2,000	California St. 7s	90⅛	
2,000	B. C. W. Loan	102	
10,000	E. R. 3d M. '83	b60	98⅜
1,000	Har. R. 1st Mtg.	99	
1 000	M. So. 1st M. Bds	87½	
14 000	M. So. 2d M. Bds	69	
4.000	M. So. S. F. Bds	81	
1 000	L. E. & W. 1 M. Bds	79	
7 000	L. E. & W. 2 M. Bds	49	
5,000	Del., L. & W. 2d M	103	
2 620	Chi. & R. I. Bs	98	
12	Ocean Bank	96⅜	
5	Artisans' Bank	98	
50	Cumberland Pref.	16	
50	do		15⅜
50	do	16	
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.		68⅞
150	N. Y. C. R.	opg	85⅞
100	do	c	85⅞
700	do	7 opg	85⅜
400	do	opg	86
50	do	opg	86⅛
300	do	opg	86⅜
100	do	p & c	86¾
100	do	opg	86⅜
100	do	b60	86⅜
150	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30	20⅜
50	do		20¾
200	do	s30	20¾
300	do		20⅞
100	do		20¾
100	Michigan Cen. R.		66
100	do	b60	66⅜
100	do		65⅜
1165	do		65⅝
150	do	b10	65⅜
300	do	b60	66
200	do	s60	65
350	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		20
100	do	b30	20¾
100	do	b60	19¾
200	do		19
242	do		19
950	do		19⅜
565	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.		43½
2225	do		43¾
50	do	b30	44
500	do		44
100	do	b30	44⅛
100	do	b30	43¾
50	do	s30	44
25	Panama Railroad		124
670	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		80
50	do	b10	80
650	do		80½
100	do	s60	80¾
500	do		78¾
200	do	b30	79
150	do	s60	78
3250	Clev. & Tol. R.		44
50	do	s60	43½
200	do	b10	44
700	do	b60	45
400	do	b30	44⅛
200	do	b60	44½
300	do		44¼
1260	Chic. & R. I. R.		81½
50	do	s60	81¾
50	do		81⅝
150	do		81⅞
150	do	b30	82¼
150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		87⅜
100	do		88
50	do	s60	87⅜
10	do		88¼
50	do	s60	88
50	Mil. & Miss. R.		12⅛
37	do		13¼
20	Del., L. & W. R.		95
30	La Crosse & Mil. R.		1⅜
10	Little Miami R.		89

SECOND BOARD.

16,000	Missouri St. 6s	82	
1,000	California St. 7s	90⅜	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.	95	
1 000	Mich. So. Sk. F. B	81½	
6,000	Chi. & N. W 2d M	35	
3,000	Gal. & C. 2d M B	95	
7	American Ex Bk.	102⅜	
15	Pacific M. S Co.	79	
100	Canton Company	20¼	
100	Hud. Riv. Railroad	58	
250	do	s30	58
50	do		58½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. p & c		86⅛
100	do	s60	86
100	do	opg	86¼
100	do	b30	86⅜
350	do	b60	86⅜
50	Mich. Central R.		68⅞
150	M. S. & N. Ia R.	b30	20⅜
50	do		20¼
200	do	s30	20⅜
300	do		20⅜
100	do		20¼
100	Harlem Railroad		18¼
560	Reading R.		46¼
400	M So. & N. I. G. S.	s30	44⅜
50	do	s10	44⅛
200	do	b30	45
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s60	82
200	do		82¼
50	do	s60	82¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.		79
300	do		79¾
100	do	b10	79¾
100	do		80
50	Cleve. & Tol. R.		45¼
100	do	b30	45⅜
500	do		45
100	do	b30	45¼
200	do	b60	45⅜
75	do		44¼
400	do		44¾
200	Chi. & R'k I'd R.		82
400	do	s30	81⅞
25	Mill. & Miss. R.		12⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange this forenoon marked lower prices on some of the New-York and Western shares, and the sellers for the Fall manifested unusual confidence, until the official call touched the Railways leading into Chicago—Illinois Central, Galena, Burlington and Rock Island. These refused to yield materially on the last prices of Monday afternoon, and the bidding infused a certain degree of steadiness to the whole market. At the Second Board, and after, the rally was prompt and decided, and at the close of business at 4 o'clock, the tone of the market was altogether firmer and on most of the shares higher than yesterday. The following were the fluctuations of the day, beginning with the last prices of Monday and ending with the latest figures this afternoon. The intermediate changes rendered the market more than usually interesting to-day, the buyers for the rise having the advantage at the close:

New-York Central	85¾@86¾	@85⅝	@86⅛
Erie	26⅛@26	@26⅛	
Rock Island	82	@81⅛	@82⅛
Galena	78¾@78¼	@79⅜	
Michigan Central	66⅜@65⅜	@66⅜	
Michigan Southern	21⅜@19	@20⅜	
Michigan Guaranteed	46	@43¾	@45
Toledo	45	@44	@45¼
Illinois Central	81¼	@80	@83⅜
Hudson River	57¼	@57	@58¼
Harlem	19¾	@17¾	@19⅛
Burlington	89	@87¾	@89

There was a brisk demand for Stocks in the afternoon, and the bidding was advanced rapidly on Illinois Central, Galena, Burlington, Michigan Southern and New-York Central, without bringing out much stock. The advance on Illinois Central from the lowest sales of the forenoon was equal to 3½ ₱ cent., the latest figure 83½ ₱ cent., failing to command anything like a free supply. New-York Central closed with sales at 86¼ ₱ cent. The State Stocks were steady at yesterday's prices. There was a demand for Federal five ₱ cents. at 102½@102¼. The Railway Mortgages generally firm; a further advance paid on Erie thirds. The General Market left off with much buoyancy, the reaction to lower prices having, to all appearances, run its course.

In the Money Market we hear of nothing new to-day in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and evening—CINDERELLA—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—BIANCO—THE ELOPEMENT—TIGHT ROPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HANDY ANDY—LOLA MONTEZ—MY FATHERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MONTE CRISTO—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST—THE DEVIL'S OAK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., *via* Londonderry on the 3d, passed Father Point yesterday, from which place her advices, which are two days later, are telegraphed. A convention had been signed at Messina, between Gen. CLARY, on the part of the King of Naples, and Col. MEDICI for GARIBALDI, in which it was agreed that Sicily should be evacuated by the Neapolitans—from motives of humanity. The convention, the text of which is published by the Paris *Moniteur*, is solely of a military character. The losses of GARIBALDI, at the taking of Melazzo, are put down at one thousand men, principally among his best corps. The Great Powers have agreed upon the conditions of a European intervention in Syria, and a conference of their respective representatives was to assemble at Paris on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d inst., to sign a convention in reference to the measures to be taken in common. The question of the paper duty in Parliament was still being agitated, but it was considered improbable that the Palmerston Ministry would either dissolve or resign, if defeated. The English funds are reported firm, with an increased demand for discounts. The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer and more active, but with unchanged prices. Consols were quoted at 93½@93⅝.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., and Queenstown on the 2d, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices have been generally anticipated by the *Adriatic*. The *Damascus* also arrived at this port last evening, from Liverpool on the 30th ult.

By the bark *Eliza Barss*, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, we have later intelligence from that island and several of the West Indies. A census of Bermuda was shortly to be taken. The weather was very hot, and rain was much needed. The officials of the island were preparing for the reception of the Prince of Wales, who is expected to arrive there about the 1st of October. From Barbados we learn that frequent showers had succeeded to the previously-reported drouth. The Legislature was in session, but was doing nothing of moment. From Jamaica we learn that considerable excitement exists on the island, consequent upon the dissolution of the House of Assembly and the commencement of the general election. Returns received at latest advices were considerably in favor of the Government. Three important bills were before the Legislature of Demarara—one for a retiring allowance for superannuated public officers, another for appointing an Auditor-General of Public Accounts, and the third to reform the corporation of the City of Georgetown. A movement was on foot to invite laborers from the United States into the Colony, the coolies giving so much trouble as to make it desirable to get rid of them. Later advices are also received from Antigua and St. Vincent, but there is nothing of importance to note.

The Douglas Democratic State Convention will assemble at Syracuse to-day, for the purpose of appointing Presidestial Electors, and choosing candidates for State officers. There was a large number of delegates and outsiders already assembled last night, and the excitement ran high, although it is believed that the Convention will be more harmonious than Democratic Conventions usually are, from the fact that the proportion of shoulder-hitters in attendance is small. With regard to a union on an Electoral ticket, it is impossible to surmise what may be done, but the probabilities are that a straight-out Douglas ticket will be chosen. WILLIAM KELLY, of Dutchess, is spoken of as candidate for Governor, and Judge ALLEN, of Oswego, for Lieutenant-Governor.

Delegates to the Syracuse Convention were last night chosen by the Republicans. The contest was spirited in most of the Assembly Districts—the struggle being between the "Morgan" and the "Anti-Morgan" men. No disturbances of consequence, however, occurred.

Senator SEWARD arrived at Boston from Portland about 10 o'clock on Monday night, and was met at the depôt by a large crowd, who escorted him to the Revere House, where he was serenaded and made a speech. Brief speeches followed from Gov. BANKS, Senator WILSON and Hon. A. H. RICE. The reception was a very enthusiastic affair.

Capt. MEIGS, whose name has been so long known as the synonym of trouble in connection with the Washington Aqueduct, seems disinclined to forego any opportunity for keeping himself in hot water. He objects to obeying the order of the Secretary of War, recently promulgated, placing an Engineer in charge of the works, and has appealed to the President in the matter. The President laid the appeal before the Attorney-General, who decided in favor of the War Department, when Capt. MEIGS again appealed to the President, who returned his letter without reading it. What the next move of the Captain will be remains to be seen. That he will resign, however, is not in the least probable.

Our correspondent from Kansas sends us a rather discouraging account of the crops there, owing to the extreme hot weather which has lately prevailed, the thermometer sometimes rising to 110 degrees in the shade, and a drought prevailing all the time. In the way of politics, he describes the Republican cause as being in a flourishing condition, but scouts the idea that DOY was a Pro-Slavery martyr. The Kansas claimants of 1856 are actively engaged in perfecting measures for the prosecution of their claims before Congress at the next session.

A large meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Merchants' Bank, in Wall-street, yesterday, to make arrangements for an appropriate testimonial, in behalf of the citizens of New-York, to the Prince of Wales and suite, on his arrival in this City. It was determined that the demonstration should take the form of a public dinner at the Academy of Music, and a Committee—consisting of 160 of the leading men of the City—was appointed to carry out the arrangements. Among the speakers present at the meeting was Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, who is also a member of the Committee of Arrangements. A Committee—consisting of Wm. B. Astor, John A. King, Wm. H. Havemeyer, Hamilton Fish, Robert B. Minturn, Wilson G. Hunt and Robert Kennedy—was appointed to wait upon the Prince of Wales in Canada, and tender him the invitation.

The Board of Representatives of American Israelites has been holding its annual session for two evenings, at the Cooper Institute. It was decided that all congregations shall have an equal representation and vote in the Board, and that the next meeting shall be held in Philadelphia. The object of the Board is to promote the general welfare of the Israelites of America.

At the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge SUTHERLAND, after hearing an argument *in extenso* from Mr. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, for an injunction to restrain the payment of the bill presented to the City for the sum of $105,000, for the expenses of the Japanese Embassy, denied the motion. The items of the great bill are still confined to the consciences of the Common Council; the results, when the bill is paid, will flow into their pockets.

The Stock Market opened at a further decline in prices yesterday morning, but recovered before the close of business, and was higher by one ₰ cent. on some of the Railways than the day before: New-York Central 86¼@⅞; Illinois Central 83½ ₰ cent. No change in Money affairs.

Sales of Flour were limited, as were likewise those of Wheat, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was depressed and a shade cheaper. Provisions, Cotton, Groceries, Metals, Tobacco, Whisky, Hides, Hops, Tallow, and Naval Stores were quiet. No important changes occurred in other branches of business.

Sham Houston.

Gen. HOUSTON has retired to private life. In making this announcement, we are fully sensible of the responsibility involved. Gen. HOUSTON has on several iterated occasions announced his final and irrevocable withdrawal from the distraction and arduous labors of public service. In a speech before the Senate two years ago, in which with a dignity, and solemnity not wholly unworthy of WASHINGTON, he announced his resolve never again to appear as a candidate for popular favor, he was resolute as to the point of privacy. He was a superfluous veteran lagging on the stage. His farewell words uttered, there was nothing for the orator but vacuous old age and posterity. He accordingly sought solitude in governing Texas; and became a hermit to prepare himself for the Presidency in 1860. And yet once more with the positiveness and finality of a disgusted Timon, the General with an abundant appreciation of the consequences, now announces his determination to stand as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union, assured that if no others support him, the people of Texas may at least be relied upon to sustain his most authentic pretensions. It is needless to say this act is the becoming close of a career, which has been distinguished by fortuitous but undeserved honors, and has been clothed with historical attributes wholly the property of other meritorious claimants.

In seeking for an illustration of what must frequently happen in a republic, where an uninstructed populace predominates and vulgar assumption is permitted to pass for fact, the career of Gen. HOUSTON is as apposite and pointed as any other available biography. A Tennessean and a neighbor of Gen. JACKSON, HOUSTON succeeded in becoming a personal favorite of that influential but capricious leader, who exerted his influence to place his minion in the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. Upon his removal to Texas, this powerful friendship and indorsement followed him. It was so powerful as to place him in the chief command of the Texan regular army, then in its infancy. This was in 1836. Already had FANNIN, BENNETT, AUSTIN, BOWIE and CROCKETT become famous by their gallant war of resistance to the Mexicans. With small parties they had withstood the armies of well-appointed invaders, and nearly all had fallen victims to their courage and resolution never to submit or yield. HOUSTON was sent to the banks of the Colorado to oppose the advance of SANTA ANNA. The Texan force, numbering 1,450 men, well armed, and aided by two pieces of artillery in competent hands, excelled that of the Mexican leader, and numbered in its ranks some of the most chivalrous fighters of the War of Independence. It was expected that with such odds in his favor, HOUSTON would at once put to rout the hero of the cock-pit, and, returning, give the Texans welcome assurance of their independence. His fellow-officers, his spies, his guides, and the rank and file generally, demanded the combat. To retreat would be to leave an unprotected population of women and children to be massacred by the Mexicans, and permit the enemy to be strengthened by reinforcements known to be on their march from the Rio Grande. In defiance of the unanimous voice of his army, HOUSTON ordered a precipitate retreat. The massacre and the Mexicans followed; and in this ignominious fashion the war was conducted, until the Texan force, sullen, angry and insubordinate, found itself on the banks of the San Jacinto—the last defensible position between their pursuers and the actual capital of the territory. At this point, the indignant remonstrances of his officers compelled the recreant leader to summon a Council of War. The council, with the exception of the leader, was unanimous for a battle. The universal dissatisfaction found voice. He was told that with the abandonment of the present position the seat of Government must inevitably fall into the hands of SANTA ANNA, and Texas resume its place as a sort of step-province of the Mexican Confederation. HOUSTON decided, nevertheless, to decline a conflict, ordering the construction of a bridge to facilitate a continued retreat. Dejected and ashamed, the Council disbanded. On the following morning, Col. WHARTON, the Adjt.-General, announced to HOUSTON that the army declined further retreat, and that a fight must be had. Unable to withstand this demand, the hero of San Jacinto could only accede, but under pretence of illness left the organization of the troops to WHARTON, who drew up the order of battle, and directed the operations of the day. The only part played by HOUSTON on that gallant field, was when the Mexican force was beaten and in full retreat, and the Texans in animated pursuit, to ride from his tent and order a halt, an order contemptuously disregarded by the victors, who only stayed their hands when the invaders were cut to pieces and SANTA ANNA was a prisoner. Upon these facts, vouched for by the entire body of officers and privates present at this chivalrous field—by such men as RUSK, SHERMAN, LAMAR, WHARTON, AUSTIN, JONES, and others, who shared the honors of the day—HOUSTON has founded his reputation as the hero of San Jacinto, and his claims to the gratitude of the Texan people. His deeds, such as they are, it is needless to say, were involuntary, and his fame unmerited. So strong indeed, in the early days of the Texan republic was the aversion to this compulsory victor, that all the honors of the youthful Commonwealth were assigned to other hands; and it is only now, when a new generation, reinforced by emigration, has supplied a fresh element to the Texan people, that the *fainéant* of San Jacinto becomes a hero, and therefore a legitimate Presidential candidate.

As opponents to these pretensions, it is, perhaps, needless for us to wage serious warfare upon them, or to dispute the qualifications of the candidate. But as a last expression of the almost obsolete practice of selecting military characters for popular political promotion, Gen. HOUSTON is entitled to more attention than his case might otherwise exact; and it becomes, in fact, a duty to recall that this particular hero is not of precisely the same school as the victor of Tippecanoe, the subsequent subduer of SANTA ANNA, or the conquerors of Mexico and California. The popular conception of this man is, in fact, a vulgar error, which cannot be too thoroughly exploded. He is neither a General of skill, a national liberator, nor even a statesman of the dubious stamp which is now current as a substitute for the genuine and better article; he is simply an adventurer, who has risen to place by accident, and to popular favor through false pretences.

Intervention in Syria.

France and Russia have entitled themselves to the gratitude and esteem of the civilized world, by the energy and promptitude which they have shown in dealing with the intolerable demoralization of the Turkish power in the East.

The hideous details of those Syrian massacres, which we fear cannot be spoken of yet in the past tense, have now been spread before the eyes of every Christian people, and so far as the popular instinct goes, Christendom has truly but one feeling and one will on this subject from St. Petersburg to St. Louis. Not even we of the United States have been spared in the representative martyrdom of our faith on the very shores from which it first took its bright and beneficent way among the nations. The American flag has been insulted, American lives devoted to the noblest offices of humanity have been sacrificed, and American interests have been jeopardized under the eyes of the officials of the Turkish Government. For us then, as for Europe, there is cause of immediate national satisfaction in the news which this morning reaches us, that a Convention of the Great Powers has already met in Paris, to arrange the terms of armed intervention for the protection of Christianity in the East; and in the thought that ere this time the bayonets of France have probably brought a gleam of hope and relief to the terrified victims of Moslem fanaticism in the Levant.

And for this, we say, civilization is indebted in the first instance to the foresight of Russia, and in the second, to the firmness of France. When Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, months ago, warned the Cabinets of Europe of the impending storm, and urged upon them the sacred duty of seeing that the work of their own hands in the maintenance of the Turkish authority should not bring despair and ruin to the Christian populations whom they had assumed to protect, the English Press and English statesmen treated the appeal of the Russian Premier as the first step in a colossal plot looking to the alliance of the Czar with NAPOLEON, to the partition of Turkey, and, of course, to the eventual destruction of that Indian Empire which annoys and distresses England herself to such a degree that she fully believes the whole world bent upon taking away the delightful burden from her agonized arms. The Cabinet of Paris received the Russian communication in quite another spirit; and when the fearful outbreaks in the Lebanon startled even the London *Times* into a momentary sincerity of indignation and of pity, NAPOLEON was found ready to act upon the emergency with the decision which Christendom had a right to expect from the most powerful defender of Turkish independence, who is therefore bound to be also the most resolute in holding Turkey to the duties of her position. After delays and hesitations which do more honor to the political prudence than to the gallantry or loyalty of her Government. England moved by the general and generous sympathy of the English people with the sufferers of Syria, has followed the example thus set her. The policy proposed by the semi-official *Morning Post*, of throwing the responsibility of pacifying the Lebanon upon the Turkish Government alone, and escaping a new alliance with France at the expense of every Christian life from the Levant to the Persian frontiers, has died out in the shame and disgust which it excited. The haste with which the same journal announced the conclusion of peace between the Druses and the Maronites on the 10th of July, being followed up instantly by the news that, on the afternoon of the 9th, Damascus was sacked and hundreds of Christians put to the sword contributed not a little to expose the mean and odious motives by which a certain portion of the ruling party in England were actuated in their plea for leaving FUAD PASHA to enjoy an empty parade through Syria, over the smoking ruins of Christian homes, and there can hardly now, we suspect, be found a single public man in England, unless it be the illustrious Mr. URQUHART, who will venture to quarrel with the armed assertion of Christian rights in the East, by Christian powers strong enough to make that assertion valid.

The first fruits of NAPOLEON'S recent letter to Lord PALMERSTON must, therefore, be an amiable acquiescence on the part of Great Britain in the practical protectorate of the Syrian provinces, wielded in the name of Europe and by the arms of France.

Twenty years ago these same provinces were wrested from the strong hand of MEHEMET ALI, and returned to the impotent despotism of Constantinople, mainly by the armed interference of Great Britain, and in the very teeth of the public opinion and the traditional policy of France. The contrast between the Syrian Question of 1840, and the Syrian Question of 1860, is as instructive as it is striking. It is likely, we opine, to be developed with dramatic fidelity to the end.

WALL-STREET AND THE COUNTRY.—A happy indication that the experience of 1857 has not been entirely thrown away on our commercial community, is afforded by the decided lull which has supervened upon the recent frenzy of Wall-street, as soon as public attention was called to the extravagant tendencies of the Summer's stock speculation. A rise of from 25 to 30 per cent., in sixty days' time, upon the market prices of corporate property, all of it heavily embarrassed and none of it in a condition to profit seriously by the improved condition of the country at large without the most scrupulous attention to the department of ways and means, might well alarm the thoughtful observer. It is satisfactory to see that this alarm can produce its legitimate fruits without exciting a general and indiscriminate panic, equally irrational with the previous inflation.

Stock speculations, as we have constantly urged upon our readers, have played an enormous part in the chronic derangements from which our commerce and finance have of late years so severely suffered, because corporate values enter so largely into the system of credit on which our commerce and finance repose, that the eccentric and convulsive movements of Wall-street communicate themselves in successive shocks from one end of the country to the other. It is for this reason that the sentinels of the press are bound to give warning when they find things tending to an extreme in either direction at this most important centre of financial sensation.

Nothing can be more preposterous than the charge that in exposing the price-inflations of this or that particular corporate stock "upon the street" the press is assailing the interests either of the country in general or even of the particular stock in question. It is the interest of the country, not that a certain number of persons should be induced to buy a certain number of shares of stock at a high price, but that no man should invest his property in anything which he may not hold with reasonable prospect of reasonable profit. And it is the interest of every corporate Company, not that its shares should be current to-day at a figure so far above their intrinsic value that no rational man will take them as an investment, but that its affairs should be so plainly set before the public that honest men may be led to take them in hand, and support other honest men in managing them on the same principles which secure permanent success in the enterprizes of private life. If we have before us, for instance, the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad, burdened, as all the world knows it is, with immense liabilities, and so far prostrated by the disabling effects of two consecutive "years of famine," that it can only take advantage of the current year of plenty, by investing nearly a million of dollars in new rolling stock, is it not plain that the permanent interest of the honest holders of that stock cannot possibly be subserved by an inflation of its current prices, which will simply tempt hundreds of their number to "step out" of the concern and leave its future in the hands of a new set of victims, determined at the first opportunity to repeat the same game? We do not select this instance, be it observed; "it selects itself," in the announcement which we find in a morning journal, that the necessity of purchasing 2,500 new cars to meet the business of the current season, actually adds to the immediate value of the property! The truth is, that so long as Wall-street continues to be what it is, it is in the nature of things that the interests of Wall-street, which sells corporate values, and of the country, which creates them, should not very often be identical. And it is the duty therefore of those who write for the country to see that, so far as in them lies, whenever one of these interests must "go to the wall," it shall not be the interest of the country at large, of the merchants and manufacturers, the widows and orphans, who are reserved for the collapse of violent inflations, in the tender mercy of the inflators.

A NEW PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—The New-England States pride themselves not a little on their moral qualities, and take a generous pleasure in reminding the rest of the world from time to time that the Pilgrim Fathers made the decalogue the foundation of their new Commonwealth. They leave the uninspired mind, of course, to draw the inference that the Pilgrim sons have inherited all the blessings promised to the faithful and their seed.

This being the case, we own ourselves somewhat amazed at the revelations which flash upon us, from time to time, of New-England's "method" with her paupers. About a year ago the country was horrified by the conduct of the "selectmen" of a town on the line of the Worcester Railway, in Masaachusetts, who caused a pauper dying with the small-pox to be carried out of the town limits and thrown by the wayside, under a hedge, in the adjacent town of Palmer; and now we have the same hideous brutality reënacted under our eyes in New-York. A miserable old woman, nearly seventy years of age, was sent away from the Institution for the Insane, a "benevolent" establishment at Taunton, in Massachusetts, to this City, about the 27th of last month. She was carried, with two other wrecks of human life, to Castle Garden, and left there in a hack by a young "pilgrim," who forthwith absconded, defrauding the hackman of his fare. The other poor creatures were removed to the Almshouse, and cared for by the City's charity; but the hapless lunatic, after lingering for a few days at the Bellevue Hospital, was taken in charge by a Higher Power. If this thing had been told us of England under her Elizabethan poor law, which made poverty a crime, we should be filled with righteous indignation. What are we to say of it when it comes to us as an incident of every-day life in the nineteenth century from the highly reformatory State of Massachusetts? We call attention to this matter not at all in the name or interest of our own public charities. Professing to be a Christian State, we are not likely to find the resources of our Christianity exhausted even by the dishonest imposition upon us of the misery of our neighbors. But when we reflect that these nameless abominations belong to a whole system equally abominable; that in the Anti-Slavery New-England of 1860 the helpless and the infirm are deliberately sold at auction to the lowest bidder, who will undertake to kill them by neglect without murdering them outright, or driven, like unclean things, out of the limits of the Commonwealth to perish, we feel that common honesty and common humanity demand the denunciation of this "organized iniquity." Perhaps Mr. SUMNER or Mr. WILSON may have the leisure to attend to this little "barbarism" during the recess of Congress.

THE JAPANESE SWINDLE SUSPENDED.—Mr. CHATFIELD, like a civic St. George, yesterday charged the Japanese dragon, but that "foul beast" basely fled the field. Mr. CHATFIELD moved for an injunction to restrain the City authorities from paying the money voted or to be voted by the Council Boards, and the said Council Boards at the same moment adjourned till the beginning of September. Mr. CHATFIELD'S injunction was not granted, and whether the Council Boards, on reassembling, after mature reflection, at Coney Island, Jones' Wood, and the other hygienic resorts in which our City Fathers delight, will decide to be honest of their own motion, still remains to be seen. Pending this uncertainty, we trust the taxpayers of New-York will bear it steadily in mind that never did they enjoy a more favorable opportunity for making a stand against the reckless robbery to which the City Treasury has for years been subjected than in this case. The course pursued by the Council is of itself a sufficient warrant of the dishonesty of the demand they have had the confidence to make upon the City. Had the "items" of this Japanese bill been presentable, they would have long since been presented, for there can be small doubt that the expectant plunderers are greedy enough of their prey to press for payment with all their force.

In itself a sum of $105,000 is no very tremendous burden for the Municipal Issachar to assume. But to challenge the municipal authorities on this sum, to intercept it on its way through their hands into the pockets of their satellites, and to defeat its payment, will effectually dampen the zeal of these satellites and proportionably deprive their chiefs of their power for evil. The apathy of the public mind on all questions of taxation and expenditure has been a very cordial encouragement to the rascalities which we all combine to grumble at in our civic administration. Let the hordes which haunt the City Hall be once convinced that public sentiment can interpose itself effectually between the Aldermanic hand and the municipal strong-box, and we may be sure that the uncertainty of ever getting their pay will do more to demoralize the forces which bear up the banners of BOOLE and BARRY and STARR than all the solemn declamation and wholesome rhetoric in the world. Like the condottieri of the middle ages, these swarms acknowledge no King whose image and superscription are not immediately current in the market-place.

CALIFORNIA AND THE ALMADEN MINES.—The Attorney-General of the United States has rendered a very able opinion to the President, setting forth the reasons why the Executive should not interfere, in conformity with the prayer of a joint resolution of the Legislature of California, to dissolve an injunction laid by judicial authority upon the "New Almaden Mining Company," to restrain them from working the magnificent quicksilver mines of that State, to which their title had been pronounced void by the United States Courts in April, 1858.

The Attorney-General's opinion administers a very sound and most timely rebuke to the politicians of California, for their audacious interference with the due course of law and justice. It is not possible to conceive of any influence more sure to demoralize a whole people, and to depreciate the prosperity with the character of a Commonwealth, than the introduction of legislative pressure into judicial proceedings, and we trust the people of California, for the sake of their own future, as well as of the national reputation, will read the actors in this disgraceful business a wholesome electoral sermon from the Attorney-General's legal text.

So far as the mines themselves which are involved in this controversy are concerned, it is understood that they have passed through the hands of the lawful holders into those of a powerful company of American citizens, and that this potent source of actual wealth, as well as of financial influence, will hereafter be controlled by Americans for the benefit and to the profit of our national resources and our national industry.

Minor Topics.

—Our old mercantile friend of the *Southern Confederacy* has taken to politics. The editor gets his old trade and his new one somewhat "jumbled up" in his swiftly-revolving mind, and makes a rather agreeable journal in consequence. His views of Hon. HOWELL COBB are particularly striking. Of this illustrious Georgian he observes:

"Mr. COBB for the last ten years in the State of Georgia and the South generally, has been looked upon and recognized as one overwhelmed in bankruptcy, and as rejected and depreciated scrip floating upon the tide of the political stock market. His scrip-holders have watched the stock exchange by day and by night. They have exhausted the legerdemain of political hocus pocus, and failing in everything—porcher like—have snatched the aroma of secession from the eloquent beak of Alabama's disruptionist as he bears aloft the *morceau* for his delectable palate from beneath the fathomless waves of a national tide."

"Alabama's disruptionist," who has achieved the stupendous task of fetching up the "aroma of secession" from beneath "fathomless waves," is of course, Mr. YANCEY. We trust that the nefarious attempt of COBB to convert to his own uses this "*morceau*," so nobly won, may be justly punished; and, indeed, if we are to believe the *Confederacy*, the Sea-Eagle of the Treasury, who has thus plundered the Osprey of the Gulf, is already in a fair way to atone for his gluttony. For it seems that COBB is even now writhing in awful tortures under the lash of "Judge DOUGLAS." The *Confederacy* finds—

"The obese Secretary, chafing, champing and foaming, under the whip and spur of a just exposition. Such is the extreme suffering of Mr. COBB, at every touch of the 'Little Giant's' spur, he flaunts his caudle appendage with desperation, and wriggles with convulsive throes as he catches the last gasp of a suffocating desperado.

Prometheus like, he stands chained to the rock of public incredulity, and with a fungus liver gorged to hepatization by Federal aromatics, the Southern vulture of an outraged people revels at his discomfiture, and will feed with insatiable gusto upon his gloated carcass."

We wish the "Southern vulture" joy of his supper, and a good digestion. A *paté de foie gras* is, indeed, nothing more than a "liver" gorged with "aromatic fungi" commonly called truffles; but, patriotism apart, we should decidedly prefer a "*paté*" drawn from a Strasbourg goose to one extracted from the "gloated carcass" of an "obese Secretary."

—Very much has been said and written of late about "muscular Christianity." But it has generally been supposed that the striking truths of this newly-developed religion were recognized and practiced chiefly by devotees of the prizering. Few were prepared to see divines of an older and a more orthodox school abjuring the tenets of their creed and embracing the gospel of the short-haired gentry, as forcibly expounded by a famous commentator of muscularity; *vide* HEENAN on SAYERS. And yet this rather novel spectacle has been presented. For we are told by the Litchfield *Enquirer* that Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, D. D., after carrying on a long newspaper war with several clerical opponents, wearied of these paper pellets of the brain, and reduced the controversy to a muscular conflict. He entered the house of one Rev. Mr. BACON, and, as the complaint sets forth, "then and there did beat the person of FRANCIS BACON, by inflicting divers and sundry blows upon him, and did by violence terrify and disturb the good people of this State contrary to the peace," &c., &c. It was urged in defence of Dr. RICHARDS that he was insane at the time of making the assault, but as the magistrate thought it best to place him under bonds for his future good behavior, it is inferable that he was only "mad" in the vulgar acceptation of the term. If Connecticut ministers, from expounding the Scriptures have taken to pounding each other, the sooner they are all impounded the better.

—The New-Orleans papers have a rich sensation item. One Mr. FLEURY, so they say, who formerly kept a prosperous grocery in that city, was a passenger by the steamer *Arctic* which was sunk on the 27th of September, 1854. As the vessel went down, he, with five others managed to seize a piece of the wreck, on which they floated until picked up by a whaler. This vessel continued on her voyage, but there was at least one JONAH among the five individuals whom she had rescued, and it was not many weeks before she met a fate similar to that which sent the *Arctic* to the bottom of the Atlantic. Fifteen of those on board managed to reach an island from which they were taken a few months afterward by still another whaler, which was just commencing her cruise, and which returned to the port of New-York a week or two since. Mr. FLEURY without waiting to tell his strange narrative here, hastened home to find that his head clerk had not only succeeded to his business, but to his wife as well, and that the twain were enjoying their wedded life as if he had never been. Unfortunately, the New-Orleans journals thus far received, all bear date the day previous to that on which Mr. FLEURY ought to have returned home, so we are left in the dark as to the *dénouement*. However, as no such name appears on the passenger list of the *Arctic*, we may safely infer that the story which has saved this mythical individual, is much more like a whale than anything caught by either of the vessels concerned.

—The functions of a Bishop have never been very definitely set forth, but to exercise a general supervision over the souls in his diocese has commonly been reckoned as the chief. BRIGHAM YOUNG however, seems to have rather an expanded idea of episcopal duties. On the occasion of a picnic recently ordered by the Mormon High Chief, to commemorate the natal day of Mormon independence, the Bishops were appointed to see that every man of the party was duly provided and equipped for the jollification. The Bishops had to examine the wagons and see that linch-pins were securely and firmly fastened, give personal inspection to the condition of the horses and their harness—in short, devote their attention to those little details which are usually considered as the special province of the ostler. BRIGHAM'S Bishops submitted without a murmur; but whether the prelates of any other Church would quietly consent to become temporal quartermasters and fleshly grooms, as well as spiritual advisers, we somewhat doubt. When requested to look after harness, they might possibly kick out of the traces; and they would probably insist on a grave difference betwixt steeple and stable.

— Nurses, from time immemorial, have been allowed the privilege of feeding children with laudanum, opium pills, and various other harmless little anodynes. Some nurses, by way of keeping children quiet, have exercised the discretionary power of sticking pins into them when the occasion peremptorily demanded it. But it has been reserved for a colored and juvenile nurse at the South to improve upon the infantile methods of torture which have so long been in vogue. This ingenious innovator fed the child under her charge with pins, and would in all probability have soon succeeded in compassing its death had not the peculiar diet been discovered before the little one was quite converted into an inverted pin-cushion. Soothing syrups and compounds of laudanum will have to yield their precedence in the nursery, since pins have been discovered to be a more speedy agent of death.

—A most nonsensical practice of taking votes on railroad cars and giving the result to the public, as an exponent of public feeling, seems to be steadily gaining favor in this enlightened country. When we remember that political meetings are daily holding through the country, and that the popular vote of each train is sure to go alternately for the Republican or Democratic candidates, according to the political complexion of the meeting which the voters are on their way to attend, the folly of these "test votes" becomes apparent. We hope all betting people will despise our advice and govern their gambling by a reference to these intelligent political thermometers.

—The New-Orleans *Delta*, in giving an account of a recent calamity near that city, naively says: "An accident, by the careless action of one of the parties deliberately igniting a keg partly full of gunpowder occurred, that nearly proved fatal to twenty-five men." This "is good." For a man to "deliberately" set fire to a keg of gunpowder, around which twenty-five men were seated, is certainly a delicious style of carelessness. Of course, nobody would think of punishing the humorous gentleman, to whom it was due that this remarkable "accident" occurred.

—The editor of a Georgia paper has been lately "shocked and surprised" by seeing a native woman "sitting in a baggage-car with a cigar in her mouth." That a Georgia editor should be "shocked and surprised" at anything is rather a matter of wonder, but it is especially astonishing that he should be overcome by so simple an affair as is here recorded. In a State where all the men are "fire-eaters," one might naturally expect to see the women amuse themselves with smoke, which answers to their milder natures as "moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine."

—Amherst College has lately been showering its D. D.'s and LL. D.'s as lavishly as if longitude and latitude were at an end, and the earth dying for want of a degree. The honorary title of Doctor of Laws has fallen on the shoulders of NATHANIEL P. BANKS, and the epaulettes of Doctor of Divinity have been awarded to the gallant HENRY WARD BEECHER. It is to be hoped that Amherst will at least retrain from multiplying the existing number of Doctors of Medicine in a similar manner.

Personal.

— The fate of that eccentric but determined man, Dr. VOGEL, whose reputation as a learned traveler is world-wide, is as yet uncertain. The Duke of SAXE-COBURG has decided to send an expedition to Africa in search of him, or of information concerning his disappearance. Baron STEUGLIN, of Wurtemburg, will be at the head of the undertaking, and we may expect not only to know definitely concerning the more immediate object of search, but also many new and interesting facts from that dark and seemingly unexplorable territory.

—A private letter from the Pope to Monsignor POPARDO, Bishop of Sinope and Apostolic Administrator of the Church of Messina, has recently fallen into the hands of the Sicilian Government. The official journal of Sicily denounces the tone of this letter as "insulting to the cause of Christ." His Holiness speaks of GARIBALDI, his associates and his Piedmontese supporters as "pirates and buccaneers." The Pope and other Italian potentates are evidently doomed; for having ears, they hear, but do not perceive.

—The Baroness BRUNOW, wife of the Russian Ambassador in London, lately gave a grand ball at which a little incident occurred, and was promptly laid hold of by the company. When M. DE PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador, quitted the party, the band, by order of the hostess, played "Partant pour la Syrie." The prompt application of the title of the air to the action which the French Emperor has now in hand, showed how strongly men's minds were turned in that direction.

— Gen. PRIM, who recently distinguished himself in the Morocco war, is, at the present time, in Paris, where he is sojourning for the benefit of his health, and for the further purpose of examining recent ameliorations made in the French army. The General is known as the Marquis DE LOS CASTILLEJOS.

— Cardinal WISEMAN has been for some time dangerously ill. Indeed a report of his death gained currency and was repeated on this side of the Atlantic. According to the *Tablet*, however, his eminence is recovering and will soon be able to resume his duties.

—Our lawyers may learn a wrinkle from the "retainers, refreshers and consultation fees" lately paid to Sir FITZROY KELLY, in four of the English bribery prosecutions. The cases never went to trial, yet Sir FITZROY KELLY received in each $1,500, in addition to retainers and consultation fees. His charges in the four cases amounted to $10,000.

— Miss RANSOM, a very promising young artist, who was the recipient of much attention during a recent tour hitherward, has resumed her pencil at her home in Sandusky, where she will execute several liberal orders obtained while here and in Boston.

—Mrs. CHARLOTTE ROWECROFT—widow of the late British Consul in Cincinnati, who was dismissed for violating the neutrality laws during the Crimean war—has just had a pension of £100 granted to her by the Government "in consideration of the long services of her late husband as British Consul in the United States."

—WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, Esq., United States Consul at Rotterdam, came passenger in the *Adriatic*.

Amusements.

This is the last week of the immortal RAVELS at the Winter Garden. On Thursday FRANCOIS takes his benefit, when the charming YEZA MATHIAS will dance for him and us; on Saturday GABRIEL, the delight of two generations of children, makes his five or six hundredth bow; and then—the RAVELS disappear with the roses, with the roses, of course, to come back. This is the theatrical event of the current week.

Musically we have to chronicle, last night, the first of Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS' original concerts at the Palace Garden Hall.

At HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels, opposite Niblo's Garden, BILLY BUSH and Mr. AINSWORTH, dear to the admirers of tawny Troubadourism, make their appearance this week. Otherwise only the din of preparation for September is generally noticeable.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

MORE TROUBLE BETWEEN CAPT. MEIGS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The conduct of Capt MEIGS, in connection with the prosecution of the Washington Aqueduct Works, is still a source of trouble with the Administration. He declined to obey the order of the Secretary of War, and appealed to the President, who laid his letter before the Attorney-General, whose opinion fully sustained the War Department. MEIGS protested against this opinion, and again appealed to the President, who returned his letter without reading it. MEIGS takes the ground that in his business he is acting under the authority of Congress, who associated his name with the appropriation, and hence his refusal to obey the order.

A. J. O BANNON, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, died at Capon Springs to-day, of paralysis.

More Indian Troubles at the West.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

It is reported, under date of Denver City, Aug. 7, that the United States troops from Forts Kearney and Riley had a battle with the Kiowas near Kent's Fort about the 24th of July. They demanded of the Indians those who had committed the late outrages, and, on their refusal to give them up, attacked them. Five Kiowas were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. The latter were left at the Fort, and the troops proceeded down the Arkansas; but BENT, fearing an attack, sent a messenger, an old Frenchman, several years in his employ, to recall the troops.

The Indians attacked and scalped this messenger, leaving him for dead; but he managed to return to the Fort, and will probably recover. BENT, having but a small supply of provisions, and fearing trouble, released the prisoners.

The Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who were lately in Denver, are now encamped around the fort, and promise to protect BENT from the Kiowas.

Some of the late parties that went over the survey range in search of gold have returned successful. A party starts to-day for the western part of Dacotah, where an old miner is confident of finding gold. The quartz mills have not yet overcome the difficulty in separating the gold from the pulverized rock. A few claims in California Gulch are doing finely. A claim in Russell's Gulch yielded 16 ounces in one day. In the Bobtail Lead $360 worth was taken from thirty-two bushels of dirt. Money is quite scarce in the mines and elsewhere. Business in Denver is extremely dull.

Destructive Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

This evening the building, No. 31 Third-street, just below Arch street, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by JACOB BUSSER, dealer in clocks, loss $5,000, insured; and A S. HATCH, dealer in cotton laps, loss $3,000. The building was owned by J. S. LOVERING, whose loss is $2,000; insured. No. 29 Third-street was damaged by water. It was occupied by BROOK & FULLER, fancy goods; C. A. THUDION, German goods; CHARLES A. ELIAS, hats; COHN & HASS, clothiers; FRIEDMAN & Co., boots, and others. The total loss is from $15,000 to $20,000, which is mostly insured.

The Chicago Zouaves.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Zouaves, who were announced to reach this city this evening, have not yet (10 o'clock) arrived. Great preparations have been made for their reception. The entire military of the city, the Turners Societies, Wide-Awakes, Douglas Invincibles, and a large concourse of citizens, are waiting at the depôt to receive them. Bonfires are blazing on several street-corners, and large crowds are waiting on the principal streets through which the procession is to pass.

The late Violent Storm at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The largest portion of the Parish of Plaquemine is submerged, and the sufferers are numerous, many being left homeless.

The bark *Lizzie Boggs*, from Bordeaux, arrived dismasted and leaking badly. The schooner *Mary*, from New-Orleans to Galveston, has been found abandoned at Mobile. The gale was very severe. The lower part of the city was overflowed, and serious losses have been sustained.

Movements of John C. Heenan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

HEENAN and suite arrived this evening, and were greeted with a large crowd. They were afterwards serenaded at the Girard.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Board of Aldermen have refused to license the proposed pugilistic exhibition for the benefit of JOHN C. HEENAN.

Affairs of the Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Attorney-General MYERS returned to the city this morning, as well as the Deputy, who was only temporarily absent attending a reference case. We are authorized to state that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor that an injunction had been applied for or against the Central Railroad, or that any such proceedings were contemplated by him.

The Prince of Wales in Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Gaspé on Sunday afternoon. He was met there by the Governor-General and the Canadian Cabinet. He remained over night, and proceeded westward the next day.

Texas Elections—The Abolitionists.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Returns from five Counties give FLURNEY, (Dem.,) for Attorney-General 471 majority.

The Abolitionists are actively operating on the western border of the State. Two thousand are in Anderson County inciting insurrection among the slaves.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

96 Counties in Kentucky give COOMBS 65,453; MCCLARTY, 38,936; BOLLING, 10,682; HOPKINS, 560. 14 Counties are yet to be heard from.

The Reform Association of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 14.

The late Reform Association have called a meeting to select a candidate for Mayor and City Council, to be chosen without reference to political opinions.

Snowstorm on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 14.

The *Democrat* learns that the steamer *Lucas*, from Memphis, encountered a fifteen-minute snowstorm on Sunday morning, the 12th ult.

Nomination for Congress in Maine.

Saco, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Democratic Convention held here to-day nominated THOMAS M. HAYES, of Saco, for Congress.

Nomination for Congress in Ohio.

FOREST, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The Republicans of the Ninth District have nominated by acclamation Hon. JOHN CARY for reelection to Congress.

The United States Frigate Powhatan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The United States frigate *Powhatan* is reported as below.

A brig supposed to be the *Dalvert*, from the Coast of Africa, is also below.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Aug. 14—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Persia* off this point. Wind fresh from north. Clear.

The Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* dropped down the Roads on Saturday, and is expected to sail for Chiriqui to-day.

EARTHQUAKE IN KENTUCKY.—It has already been mentioned that at several places in Kentucky and Indiana the shock of an earthquake was felt on the morning of the 7th inst. At Evansville, Indiana, it was accompanied by a sound similar to that made by a heavy-laden train of cars running slowly through a dépôt. Doors and windows rattled, and buildings jarred as if agitated by the moving of heavy goods on the same floor. In one hardware store on Main-street the shock was so severe as to throw over a large circular saw standing against the wall at angle of 25°. A letter says: At Henderson, Ky., the shock was even more severe, though not of so long duration. The people left their houses and ran into the streets, though no damage was done. I am under the impression that the shock was heavier further south. The waves seemed to come from the southwest. Up to the time of the shock the heat was very oppressive, not a breath of air stirring. Since that time the wind has gradually increased, and the thermometer is sinking fast. Now (9:30 P. M.) the thermometer stands at 63°. At 9 o'clock this morning it stood at 91° in the shade. The sky is not clear, neither is it cloudy. There appears to be a sort of mist that makes the stars appear dim. The breeze is still increasing. I understand the aurora borealis was visible at 2 o'clock this morning.

A DAY IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Place, its Attractions and its Visitors.

For many a long year we have enjoyed the enthusiasm of affection and the intensity of admiration manifested by our solid brethren of Boston town toward their Common. No malls can compare, say they, with our Common's malls, no grass is so green as that which covers the sloping hill-side and the flowery sweeps of our glorious Common, and no frog-pond ever yet equaled the world-renowned frog-pond in the Common for clearness of water, for symmetry of shape or quantity and quality of frogs. No strick en chord so quickly responds with grateful melody as that which connects a Bostonian's heart with his well-beloved Common, and no surer entrance to the confidence of our Eastern friends can be found than can be gained by a well-timed and appreciative compliment paid to the aforementioned pride and boast of our modern Athens.

Nor is Philadelphia behind-hand in due appreciation of her Independence Square, where aged statesmen, embryo politicians, Fourth-of-July orators and candidates for office, from time immemorial, have addressed the people of that orderly and well-governed city.

This feeling of pride in the institutions and peculiarities of one's city does not obtain to any great extent with us. Indeed, it cannot be truthfully said that New-Yorkers, as a body, take any interest in anything for any considerable length of time. Our population is a mixed one. It is doubtful if such another conglomeration of humanity can be found on the face of the globe. We have all sorts and all kinds, some of whom were born here, have lived here always, and will die here; others, who moved here while young, and will stay till they shuffle off their mortal coil and appear no more forever; and thousands who, having arrived from foreign countries when their tastes, habits and manners were formed and are unchangable, devote themselves to the acquirement of fortune, regardless of anything else; and other thousands, who are with us to-day, off to-morrow, and back again the day after. It is universally conceded—so much so, in fact, that its assertion here would be entirely unnecessary, were it not for a purpose—that this city contains a greater proportion of costly and elegant private residences, stores and other edifices, than any other city in the world, but that, while private and individual enterprise has gradually, but surely, been building up a magnificent city' public authority has until recently done but very little towards the improvement or beautifying of this Metropolis.

Our City Hall, our Court rooms, our places of confinement and of recreation are not what they ought to be, and we are glad to find a growing public sentiment in that direction which will eventually compel our authorities to pay some considerable degree of attention to the true and lasting interests of the people whose servants they are.

The designing and establishing of

THE CENTRAL PARK

of this City is a happy illustration of the good effects to be expected from a judicious exercise of popular will in the direction above referred to. For several years the managers of this greatest ornament of our City have been quietly and systematically pushing into existence one of the greatest achievements of the topographic art and of engineering science, and now upon visiting the once barren waste which lay between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, one finds a magnificently spacious Park, most beautifully and serviceably laid out, having broad avenues, capital roads, tempting footpaths, leafy groves, reservoirs of water, artistically designed bridges, and mails lined with trees such as would make the Mayor of Boston turn green with jealousy, and tempt the whole Athenian population into a forgetfulness of their State-house, their annual parades, and even of the frog-pond itself. Already it has become a place of great resort for old and young, residents and strangers, and we predict for it such a future of pomp and display of appreciation and affection, as does not belong to any similar institution here or elsewhere. It is situated in the very middle of this vast and populous island, occupying one-quarter of its width and two miles and a half of its length. It contains eight hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, besides a perfect labyrinth of streets and avenues. Its first entrance is four and three-quarter miles from the Battery, while various others are placed at proper and convenient intervals throughout its entire length.

We have not space or inclination at this time to give a detailed or even a general description of the Park; suffice it to say that even in its unfinished state it is a great ornament and a decided benefit to the City. At times its broad avenues are filled with carriages, and its walks are lined with pedestrians, all manner of games, plays and recreations are engaged in by the youth of our City, and several hundred novels might be written concerning the adventures of lovers, old and young, whose nightly promenade was through the Ramble, and whose vows of eternal affection were whispered in the solitudes of the retired groves. There are hundreds of thousands of people living in this City and vicinity who know nothing of this great attraction, and who have never seen or visited the Central Park.

They would be surprised did they know of the great number of visitors who daily throng that popular resort. Recently we strolled through the Park for a short time and saw more of life, more fun, more jollification and more real enjoyment than can be found at all the watering places in America combined.

On the broad carriage-road, whose surface was like polished steel, was a long line of carriages filled with gay, laughing people. Fast young men in sulkies, whose huge wheels almost topped the head of the driver, with clean-cut, well-shaped, bob-tailed nags scud along the road as if the old Harry was after them: huge, heavy, substantially-built family carriages with gilded lamps, gilded hubbed-wheels, and high, well covered seats, drawn slowly, sedately and dignifiedly by heavy, long-bodied, long-tailed, thick-maned horses, contained elderly ladies dressed in black silk, lace caps and false curls, accompanied by one or two younger ladies, who sat generally on the front seat, wearing English baréges, coal-scuttled bonnets, or cloudy Nubias, and who looked after the afore-mentioned fast young men as if they would like to change places for just a little while, it would be "so nice," and such fun; then would pass a more dashy barouche with top thrown back, filled with laughing, chattering girls whose mammas had remained at home, and who were bent on having a good time, and who seemed mightily tickled whenever they met one of those comet-like sulkies, or when, as was frequently the case, they were joined by some young blood on horseback, who, exhilarated by riding, could bend gracefully and whisper gallantly, or by his lively conversation keep the ball of fun rolling with increased velocity and vim. Now and then some William and Mary would pass, seated in a "one-hoss shay," driving slowly, evidently thinking more of each other, their joined hands and love-beaming eyes, than of the surrounding crowd or the prying eye of the curious many. And after these would come many more ordinary vehicles, showing unmistakably their livery-stable ownership, or their out-of-town contact with muddy streets and dusty roads; while sundry hackney-coaches or old-line stages, filled with more boisterous, but possibly more happy people, go slowly round and about the various avenues, getting in everybody's way, and drawing upon the heads of their careless drivers curses loud and deep, or remonstrances mild and ineffectual. Equestrians find at the Park a most delightful ride. There they can display the good points of their fiery steeds, or their own skill in managing them, while, if poorly mounted, there are many winding paths into which they can retire, and where they can study and learn to accommodate themselves to the peculiar action of their Bucephali. Racing, though, of course, prohibited by the rules of the Park, is, more or less, indulged in. After the crowd has gone it is no infrequent occurrence for two or more drivers to try the mettle of their nags, and, though the speed at such times may not be so great as that attained by the peerless *Flora* or the matchless *Patchen*, the good natured and excited fun which reigns among the bystanders undoubtedly is more conducive to health comfort and morality than the coarse and brutal conduct which has so often been chronicled in our columns as the reigning action at more formal trials of speed. Nearly every day in the week finds these avenues patronized by many of our citizens and by thousands of strangers, but on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the "fashionable days," the stream of carriages, wagons and vehicles of all decent kinds is seemingly interminable. One may enter at Fifty-ninth-street, and ride over new ground for hours together, meeting countless numbers of gaily-dressed and jolly crowds of people, who pass and repass from point to point, seemingly enjoying a most delightful season of recreation.

But while it is a fact that thousands of our wealthier and aristocratic citizens thus make use of our Central Park, it is a still more noticeable one that the middling and lower classes, both native and foreign, throng and crowd the more beautiful and popular footpaths and byeways of this attractive spot. Few people, whose ample means permit to them the luxury of a Summer in the country, or a season at the seashore, can appreciate the benefit, the health-giving impulse, which is given to those who, unable to go [illegible] come, find time to wander for an hour or two in the green fields and woods of this great rusurban of New-York. All sorts and kinds of people go there, the good and the bad, the handsome and the ugly, the [illegible] and the [illegible]-come seeking pleasure, others relief from trouble, some desiring rest, and others a change from the wearing labor of the day. There are many romantic incidents and many laughable scenes occurring daily, and one cannot be in the grounds an hour at a time without meeting queer people, noticing strange doings, and being impressed with the fact that this is a restless world, and that the people in it are the restlessest part of it.

Thus,

WE HAVE SEEN AT THE PARK,

a party of ladies and gentlemen who had recently arrived from the interior of Alabama. There was an elderly gentleman of fine port, with long white hair, keen black eyes, finely cut nose, mouth and chin, upon whose arm rested a matronly lady of mature years, whose fine eye kindled with delight as she, with him, looked upon the picturesque scenery around them. With them were a son and daughter. The son was tall, lank and gawkyish. He wore a broad-brimmed straw hat, his hair was long, his moustache was thin, his beard was straggly, his chest was hollow, his back was round, his legs were spare, his cane was immense, and his mouth was filled with the weed. His sister was a young and beautiful girl with hair as black as jet, and her eyes as soft as the gazelle's, and as she leaned against the "Rustic bridge in the Ramble," she tapped the earth with her pliant and well-formed foot so as to display the pure and full shape of her roundly-turned leg in its closely-fitting hose of lace and net-work. This party, typifying the old and new styles of Southerners, seemed well paid for their long and dusty ride. The beauties of nature and art were combined near and far, and as we found them at five in the afternoon so we left them at seven in the evening—the old people quiet, calm and happy, the young man stupid but contentedly chewing his cud, and his sister, whose thoughts were evidently far away, remaining still that her parents might be happy while she could be satisfied in one place as well as in another. Near them was

A GERMAN PARTY,

who were the antipodes in appearance, manners and dress of their more aristocratic neighbors. The *pater familias* sat on the ground smoking his long-stemmed pipe, his gude-wife reclined near him, reading an account of the Japanese Ball in FRANK LESLIE'S German issue, while their half-dozen children played around in perfect contentment. A well-filled provender basket sat at the woman's elbow, from which she occasionally drew a supply of tobacco for her husband's pipe, a piece of Bologna for herself or a huge gingersnap for one of the children. When a laughing load of youngsters rode by them the father, as the smoke curled up from the bowl of his pipe, would grunt forth his contentment, the wife would for the moment suspend her reading and call to the older children to get off from behind the carriage, while the little ones would hurrah with delight or throw stones at the fast-retreating vehicle.

We were so well pleased with this happy group that for several moments we committed a serious breach of politeness—staring at their family party with more earnestness than was compatible with good-breeding. When, however, the smallest Teuton threw with great precision the half of a hard-boiled egg against our well-defined proboscis, we became aware of the impropriety, and were about passing on, when we saw sitting a short distance off the most

MELANCHOLY CHINAMAN

we had ever met. This, to be sure, is a strong expression. Melancholy Chinamen are no rare birds in this locality. We see them at nearly every corner selling cigars or peanuts, coiled up like boa constrictors, mutely invoking pecuniary assistance, or begging ancient habiliments from the benevolent for the covering of their half naked bodies. But this Chinaman eclipsed them all. Not that he was poorly clad, for, on the contrary, he wore an elegant Panama hat, and his raven hair was beautifully and curiously interwoven with the finest of long black silk. His linen was white as snow, and wound neatly around his well-shaped ankle, while his silken pants and flowing gossamer sack betokened no poverty of the pocket. Still he sat on the greensward slowly and steadily using up one after another those small opium cigarettes, and gazing wistfully after the blueish smoke, as it gracefully curled up towards the clouds and swept beyond his sight. What was Ty-Sing thinking of—why did he so frequently sigh and sometimes weep? Doubtless he was thinking of his own Mary Ann—the long-eyed, yellow-skinned, black-teethed Chia Lung who, separated from her admirer, might bestow her gracious looks on his rival Chow Tow, or possibly he was ruminating on his chance with one of the Dutch girls who so unintermittingly shattered in his ear. But whatever may have been the matter of him—the fall in tea, the revolution in China, the longings for home and accompaniments, or whether he was naturally an unhappy "cuss," is nothing to the point—he was one of the sights in the Central Park, and as such we notice him.

Leaving our Oriental friend we passed on, meeting scores of bright-eyed damsels who, beaued by their admirers, were doing the grounds, we entered a winding foot-path which seemed to have escaped the notice of the general crowd, but which was most charmingly edged with beauteous green, and which offered a quiet retreat to the most melancholy of Chinamen, or the most affectionate of lovers. It wouldn't be exactly fair for us tell all that we saw in that little walk—such billing and cooing, such tender embraces, such enthusiastic demonstrations of affection, and unmistakeable evidences of regard, do not often come before the vision of such dull plodders as we are—but still we will not disclose our secret,—suffice us to say that one may easily be entertained, amused, and possibly instructed, by a visit to the little path of which we speak. Go at half-past six, any day in the week, and you will be sure to find a score or more of young folk, who will be too much absorbed in their own affairs to notice you; some walking up and down with arms locked or with hands clasped in fervent love, others with languishing look sitting side by side (close up) on the green bank, or as is sometimes the case, the very popping of the question may be heard, when, with bended knee and tearful eye, the all-absorbed lover breathes the name of his mistress and eagerly kisses her hand.

Just beyond it is a wide open space, where the boys were playing "knuckle-'ar," much to our annoyance, on the day of our visit. They seemed to enjoy it immensely, and doubtless we should have done so had they been more careful of their ball and our physiognomy, which was frequently endangered by the swiftly passing instrument of pleasure or torture, accordingly as one might hit with it or get hit by it.

In fact, there is no place in this country, or as far as we have seen in any other, where driving can be so perfectly enjoyed as on the avenues and broad roads of the Central Park; and certainly there are no footpaths so beautifully laid out, or which so continually lead one through charming pleasure grounds into quiet retreats, or into the shelter of dense shrubbery, coming now alongside the carriage road, with its throngs of gay and laughing people, and now winding far away from all appearance of life or humanity. No such paths, with such engaging delights as are provided for us in this Hyde Park of the United States—this Central Park of New-York. We remember one day to have seen a number of

SABBATH-SCHOOL CHILDREN,

numbering, possibly, two hundred and fifty in all, who had journeyed from a Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, and were sporting near the great reservoir, full of innocent delight and joyful pleasure. Towards noon, when we first saw them, they were standing with uncovered heads, grouped around their Superintendent, who was invoking the Divine blessing upon a collation of which they were about to partake. A more beautiful picture can scarcely be imagined, than the holy man with uplifted eye entreating with the Supreme Ruler, the various teachers, male and female, with downcast look, reverentially seconding the request, and the crowd of urchins, some of whom were "good all the time," others who, while they shut their eyes up, slily pinched or pricked their companions and others, who kept a "single eye" on the basket of apples, while many in the rear turned somersets, ate doughnuts unlawfully filched from the hamper, or threw small stones at small boys in front, who, being near the Superintendent, wouldn't dare respond. The day was very fine, cool and invigorating, the little chaps had done a good day's work, and when they had been seated in rows, after the manner of the great feast on the shore at Lake Galilee in olden time, and the sandwiches, the cakes, the eggs and the apples had been passed to them all, the way in which they fell to and demolished their provender was tantalizing in the extreme, and went far towards making us old dyspeptics disgusted with life and all its cares. We never can hope to equal those Sunday-school children in the art of opening or shutting a potatoe-trap, or in hiding away sausages, plum pudding or roast beef. Romps and games of all kinds were indulged in after lunch. Tag, ball, marbles, blind man's buff, hunt the slipper, Dixey's-land, I spy the wolf and Where now are the Hebrew children, enabled the children of larger and of smaller growth to spend the time agreeably and pleasantly until 6 o'clock, when joyfully and happily all went home.

Such scenes as this last are, however, no longer permitted at the Park, and for obvious reasons. The most fiend of an unfeeling and unthinking set of Sunday-school scholars going to the Park for a day's recreation and taking their lunch with them would, in short, do no harm or bring disgrace upon the management; but it would be a difficult matter to decide what was admissible and what not. If a Sunday-school could go, why not a day-school? and then an ordinary picnic and excursion? and then military or fire engine companies? and so on, indefinitely, until a point might be reached requiring all the force under Superintendent RAYMOND to keep order and preserve the peace.

We might easily give a host of scenes and incidents from the Central Park, all tending to show that all classes of our citizens can and do find there that great desideratum for which they have so long pined and entreated, namely—an accessible and convenient place of resort, where the rich can drive in style and splendor, or walk in undisturbed quiet—where the merchant, the banker, the minister, the cobbler, the employer and the workie, the serving-girl and the nun, can all find the peculiar kind of rest for which they yearn. We commend this great work to the distinguished consideration of those of our fellow-citizens who have not yet seen it. The vast and speedy improvement made within a few years, is truly wonderful, and those in charge deserve the hearty congratulations and sincere regard of all who live here, or who, visiting the Metropolis, are privileged to enjoy with us this greatest of delights, which our truly unrivaled City affords to those who accept her hospitality or enjoy her *en famille*.

Obituary.

JULIUS D. HAYDEN, Esq., for some time past Agent of the Associated Press at New-Orleans, died on Monday night, in Philadelphia, of consumption.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.—The eighty-third anniversary of the battle of Bennington is to be celebrated upon the battle ground on Thursday, Aug. 16. Hon. ABRAHAM B. GARDNER is to be President of the day, and the exercises will consist of an imposing military and civic parade, Capt. JOHN C. ROBERTS acting as Marshal. An oration by R. W. JUDSON, Esq., of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and a grand balloon ascension by Prof. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN, who will be accompanied by one or more young ladies.

Additional From Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The mails of the schooner *Star*, before reported from Vera Cruz, direct, have come to hand. The *Star* left Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., and brings up as passenger W. F. SHIPPEY, Esq., late Secretary of Flag-Officer JARVIS, in charge of a special mail-bag from the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, and dispatches from the Legation for the State Department. Mr. SHIPPEY left immediately for Washington. He is succeeded as Flag-Officer's Secretary by W. C. ZANSIGER, Esq., who arrived out at Vera Cruz on the 27th.

There were three Spanish men-of war at Sacrificios when the *Star* left, two steam frigates and a brig. The United States store ship *Supply* was also at anchor off the same place. The *Savannah* and *Pocahontas* were anchored off Green Island. The French brig-of-war *Mercun* was also at Sacrificios. There was no British frigate at Vera Cruz, the *Valorous* having sailed for Jamaica on the 5th.

The Fourth of July was saluted by the American, British and French vessels with twenty-one guns each, which were also returned by the Castle of San Juan de Ulua.

Of merchant shipping there were in port the bark *Acme*, from New-York, and a schooner from Mobile loaded with lumber. Also, five foreign merchant vessels, the names of which are not given.

Both the city and port of Vera Cruz continued healthy, not a case of vomito had appeared among the shipping.

The crews of the men-of-war at Sacrificios were also in excellent health.

The rainy season had now fairly set in all along the Mexican coast, ameliorating the extraordinary heat of the Summer.

There were still rumors that a conducta of $5,000,000 of specie would soon be sent down from the capital, but nothing appears to have been positively known on the subject.

Of news from the interior there is but little of interest. MIRAMON was still at Lagos, shut up, as the Constitutionalists say, without being able to escape; as his friends say, hold "an important strategetic position." Meanwhile affairs were in the usually disorganized state at the capital.

Notice—To Newsdealers west of Albany.—For the present I am unable to forward your papers beyond Albany until the departure of the second, or 9:30 A. M. train, although the Newspaper Express has never failed in making its connection with the 7:30 A. M. train, which is the first train leaving Albany for the West, prepayment having been offered and refused.

The American Express Company, who have for a long time coveted this business, seem to be the only parties who are privileged to carry newspapers on the passenger trains of the New-York Central Railroad, but whose rate of charge to the undersigned is such as to make it a positive loss to ship them without oppressing the dealer. Therefore, the undersigned would advise all parties west of Albany, for the present, to make their own arrangements for the transportation of their goods. But until such arrangements are perfected, the undersigned will continue to prepay them as usual, and forward them as rapidly as possible.

The price of the New-York daily papers to parties who pay their own transit west of Albany will be two cents per copy by the early newspaper train. In justice to parties west of Syracuse, I would suggest that the mail will bring the papers some hours earlier than they can be forwarded under present circumstances, or by any other route. The interests of Newspaper Dealers will be promoted by arranging with the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. direct, for the transportation of their goods, instead of the American Express Company, who have notified the undersigned that, in conformity with their method of doing business, a delay of two or three hours at Albany will be necessary to way-bill newspaper packages which go subject to charge.

I venture to predict that it will not be many days before the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. will find it to their interest to pursue their usual course of fair dealing, and allow the newspapers to pass on every connecting train.

Respectfully, L. N. SHFAR,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York City.

To Advertisers.

We need only to call the attention of business men to the table of the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, published below, to convince them that THE TRIBUNE is the very best medium in which to advertise. Advertisements inserted in all of the editions of THE TRIBUNE, will reach over two hundred and eighty-six thousand subscribers, and probably a million and a half of readers, at an expense to the advertiser of only $1 70 per line. Landowners, Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nurserymen, Cattle and Horse Dealers, and all others having anything to sell, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.

ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per line, each insertion.

ITEM—(Advertisement.)—FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for less than $5.

ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by the word (Advertisement)—$3 50 a line each insertion.

Circulation of the *Tribune*, April 10, 1860.

	Copies.		Copies.
New-York	93,547	Nebraska	475
Pennsylvania	27,104	Virginia	390
Ohio	25 949	Kentucky	386
Illinois	15,070	Tennessee	264
Indiana	13,639	Delaware	261
Wisconsin	12,173	District of Columbia	205
Iowa	11,379	Washington Territory	150
Massachusetts	10,704	Utah Territory	127
Michigan	10,620	Nova Scotia	115
Maine	10,088	Texas	89
Connecticut	9,822	Louisiana	81
Vermont	9,332	North Carolina	68
California	7,396	Alabama	58
New-Hampshire	7,347	Georgia	34
New-Jersey	6,558	South Carolina	26
Minnesota	3,927	Mississippi	22
Kansas	2,534	Florida	7
Rhode Island	2,245	Arkansas	3
Canada	1,556	New-Mexico	2
Missouri	1,069	Oherokee Nation	2
Oregon	864	Dakota Territory	5
Maryland	858	Foreign	371
Total			286,750

Present Circulation.
August—1860.

Daily Tribune	42,000	Weekly Tribune	219,000
Semi-Weekly	32,250	Pacific	3,500
Total			296,750

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The late Melancholy Accidents at Long Branch and the Highlands of Nevesink prove conclusively that all persons should provide themselves with one of the DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING GARMENTS. It is impossible for any person to drown in one of them. Bathing suits and waists for ladies and children, bathing-shirts and swimming-vests for gentlemen. Call and see them, at the store No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Gas Fixtures.
HALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 29th-st., 1st-av. and 30th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Trusses with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—GRIFFEN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, by Rev. M. Rowell, ISAAC CARPENTER, Jr., of New-York, to Miss ESTHER F. GRIFFEN, of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

DIED.

RILEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 13, at his residence, No. 256 West 22d-st., ASHER RILEY, in his 86th year.

His friends, and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, of consumption, in the 42d year of his age, JOHN W. BOWDEN.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 376 Greenwich-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FRASER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, LORETTA FRASER, only child of Elisabeth and David Fraser, aged 20 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Avenue D, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, THEODORE GAILLARD, only child of Dr. Theodore Gaillard Thomas of this City, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 3 West 14th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston and Columbia, S. C., papers please copy.

DINGLEY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, of pulmonary consumption, GEORGE H. DINGLEY, son of Charles and Dorcas Dingley, aged 22 years and 8 months.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

SEAICH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 11, ZECHARIAH SEAICH, in the 83d year of his age.

DEMPSEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 12, THOMAS DEMPSEY, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 147 West 53d-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 12, Mrs. MARY PETERS, relict of the late John Peters, in her 63d year.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, instead of Tuesday, as noticed in yesterday's papers. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 143 Washington-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

FRASER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 14, ADA ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Henry C. and Emily Fraser, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 11 Bond-st.

JOHNSON.—At Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 13, after a short illness, MARGARET, daughter of Jeremiah W. and Ann Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 4th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GARDINER.—At the Highlands, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 12, EDWARD, son of William C. Gardiner, aged 18 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 31 Stuyvesant-st., continuation of Astor place.

HESS.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 10, ANNA DE WITT, only child of John and Margaret E. Hess, aged 4 months and 3 days.

OLMSTED.—At Mount St. Vincent, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 14, JOHN THEODORE OLMSTED, infant son of Frederick Law and Mary C. Olmsted, aged 3 months.

HEWLETT.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday evening, Aug. 12, of consumption, ALEXANDER HEWLETT, son of George M. Hewlett, of Rockaway, in the 33d year of his age.

RAYNOLDS.—At Darien, Conn., on Monday morning, Aug. 13, JOHN MORTIMER RAYNOLDS, aged 13 months, son of Charles T. and Adelaide A. Raynolds.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, at No. 87 East 34th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

TABER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 13, KENNETH, infant son of Henry M. and Mary P. Taber.

BADEAU.—In Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph F. Osburn, WILLIAM BADEAU, formerly of this City, in the 94th year of his age.

Happy soul! The days of thy pilgrimage are ended.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of the Americans who are registered at the Banking-house of Lansing & Co., Paris:

CONNECTICUT.
T. H. Canfield.
RHODE ISLAND.
E. E. Thomas.
NEW-YORK.
C. M. Hinman,
Geo. H. Purser,
S. Whitney,
Wm. H. Harbeck,
C. Chichester,
Sidney Corbett,
F. B. Elliott,
C. L. Sharpsteer,
T. P. Baker,
T. D. David,
Silas D. Scudder,
J. M. Cooper,
Geo. N. Cleaveland,
Wm. Moore,
C. Vandervoort and wife,
H. C. Sparks,
Jas. Linch and wife,
Alfred Lockwood,
W. H. Larnet,
Miss White.
PHILADELPHIA.
B. W. Bayley and sons,
Geo. R. Stuart,
Wm. Duhring,
Mrs. H. Duhring.
Miss Duhring.
A. E. Audeneied,
E. H. Hasetung.
MOBILE.
R. F. Dade,
Chas. Walker, Jr.,
T. Kilduff,
A. Poitovius,
Chas. F. Henry.
NEW ORLEANS.
T. T. Scott.
NEW-HAVEN.
Sal. E. Foot,
Miss Foot.
CALIFORNIA.
S. Draman.
CINCINNATI.
Taylor Davidson,
P. Porter.
HAVRE.
T. C. Kane.
ALBANY.
John Taylor and lady.
CHICAGO.
J. P. Taylor,
A. T. Averell,
John S. Coulier.
NEW JERSEY.
R. D. Mercury.
MARYLAND.
P. L. Wieker.
GEORGIA.
G. A. Willalenga.
BALTIMORE.
Isaac Coale, Jr.,
John M. Miller.

Newport is filled with distinguished visitors. M. Mencier, the new French Minister, Baron Stoeckel, the Russian, and Widderstedt, the Swedish, are among the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps. Drs. Stevens, Barker, Elliott, Simons and Lee Jones, of this City, sustain the honor of the medical profession, while the venerable King, of Washington, Ebninger, Ames, Patania, Scaigg, Hunt, Miss Foley and Harriet Hosmer are among the artists who are recruiting their energies at this famous resort. Mr. Douglas still tarries on this field of political neutrality. He and his lady have received marked attention from those who make Newport their permanent abiding place during the Summer months. Mr. Belmont lately gave a picnic in their honor, while Mr. Duncan has entertained them at a dinner, and Hon. George Bancroft at a party.

The Collector in Herkimer lately attempted to "seize and hold" an engine belonging to the Central Railroad Company which had been attached for unpaid taxes. He made the levy in due form and was ordered by Major Priest, an official of the Company, to take the machine off the Railroad premises. As he had not received a thorough engineering education the Collector found some difficulty in complying with this command. After long negotiation the engineer cut the chain, put on the steam, and the zealous officer of the law found himself minus his security for his claim. The Company asserted that they knew nothing of the matter, and that the money would have been promptly paid if the demand for it had been properly made.

Some citizens of Niagara City who showed their lack of sense by admiring the mad pranks of Blondin lately presented him with a gold medal. That hero during some of his recent performances, was so unfortunate as to lose this trophy, and he has just had a fac-simile made to supply its place. It is 1⅞ inches in diameter, weighs thirty-four pennyweights and is surrounded by gold twist fashioned to represent the Blondin cable.

The Rochester papers assert that pure malice has been the leading motive in the arrest of Mr. T. W. Bissell at Chicago for an alleged conspiracy to burn the Rock Island Bridge. His persistent efforts to have the structure indicted as a nuisance and demolished, have brought upon him the ill-will of the Company which owns it.

Dr. Delaney, whom Lord Brougham has immortalized, has been a participant in the proceedings of other Conventions than the Statistical Congress. His name may be found in the proceedings of the Convention held at Chatham, C. W., two or three years ago, of which John Brown was the moving spirit. He called that body to order and nominated the officers. Various speeches were made by him to induce John Brown to believe that he might rely upon all the colored people in Canada to assist him in the invasion of Virginia. How unfortunate Lord Brougham was not informed of this fact, and that the distinguished Doctor, as well as Mr. Dallas, was a Pennsylvanian.

Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabeth, N. J., who returned from his foreign tour in the *Adriatic*, on Saturday, made some interesting statements to his congregation on Sunday evening, regarding the wonderful changes which have taken place in Ireland and Wales during the last four years.

The Smithsonian Institution has sent Mr. W. L. Nicholson to Iowa and Illinois to collect information regarding the tornadoes which have visited those States during the present season. He was in Chicago on the 10th.

A QUARREL.—The St. Louis *Democrat* and the *Anzeiger* are at swords' points. The letter of Mr GARDENHIER, recently Republican candidate for Governor, urging his friends to vote for the Union candidate, SAMPLE OR, was exceedingly distasteful to the German Republicans of St. Louis and the *Anzeiger* claims that the *Democrat* violated confidence in publishing it. It menaces the *Democrat* with its hostility, and that journal replies that "personally, politically, and pecuniarily," it despises the threats of its cotemporary.

If Capt. Ellsworth, of the Zouaves, collects trophies as he advances homeward he will have a full military outfit when he reaches Chicago. The Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburgh, have presented him with a sword, the blade of which is said to be a genuine Damascus, and the Independence Guthrie Grays Battalion, of Cincinnati, have followed the example thus set them by clapping a pair of epaulets on the Captain's shoulders.

Rev. Dr. Hoge, of this City, is visiting his friends in Richmond, Va. On Sunday last he preached the funeral sermon of Mr. Wm. H. Martin, an old well-known resident of Richmond.

Lord Clyde is beginning to pay the penalty of the fame which he has acquired by his successes in India. The "Cosmopolitan" and "United Service" have commenced the round of dinners to which the distinguished veteran is to be subjected. He laughs at the statements in circulation to the effect that his eighth share of the proceeds of the campaign in India will reach $1,000,000, and wishes that it might be so. The Delhi prize money is to be distributed among the force which made the capture, and all the rest is to be thrown into a common fund and divided equally among all who were engaged. Lord Clyde is so modest that he will be content if his share as Commander-in-Chief of the forces should only be $500,000.

Kossuth and family, as we have already stated, arrived in Paris recently. The distinguished Hungarian has gone to Switzerland to visit his countryman and former companion in arms, Col. Turr.

Marshal Vaillant is to receive a beautiful testimonial from the city of Milan. Bisi, Massola, Fromaguli, Penuttio, Rossa and other distinguished artists have contributed twenty-eight drawings which are to be bound together in an album. The entire cost of the book will be 15 000 francs.

Mr. Edward King is the heaviest tax payer in Newport. The amount which he deposited in the city treasury last year was $1,431. Mr. Ezra Bourne comes next. He pays taxes to the amount of $900. Mr. W. S. Wilmore was mulcted last year $765. Mr. M. S. Ruggles, $745. Mr. Sidney Brooks, $733, and so on until the total amount, $49,187 25, is made up.

The accident to Blondin at Chillicothe, Ohio, came very near proving fatal. He says that the task of regaining his footing on the rope after he extinguished the fire which was consuming his clothes, was most difficult, but on account of the load which he was carrying and the pain from which he was suffering.

Mr. Howe, of Tioga County, who is the fortunate successor of Col. Jewett as United States Marshal, does not need the salary attached to the office for his support. He is a wealthy tanner and currier, and is besides a personal friend of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, two facts which account for his appointment.

Heavy Storm in Philadelphia.

TWO BOYS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—BUILDINGS AND CULVERTS DAMAGED.

Philadelphia was visited, on Monday, by a thunder-storm of remarkable severity. At noon the rain, which had commenced about 11 o'clock, seemed to be falling as rapidly as it was possible for it to do, ut it continued to descend, in greater abundance until 2 o'clock. Then the storm reached its height, although it did not cease until 11 o'clock in the evening. About 2 o'clock, P. M., says the *Enquirer*, a most extraordinary occurrence took place, resulting in the death of one boy, and the severe, if not fatal, injury of another. The two parties were at work in a brick-yard on Long-lane. The lot was open and exposed. The storm made its approach, and was unheeded. Almost without any knowledge of their position, or of the danger, the boys continued their occupation, and sought no shelter. In an instant, one of them, named DANIEL HUTZER, was struck by lightning, and fell, although not dead. As he lay upon the grass, Mr. SHEATZ, the owner of the yard, directed the remaining lad, JAMES HUGHES, to go for a cart, whereon to convey the body of the sufferer to the nearest house. HUGHES started to run, but had only gone a few steps when another blast struck him down dead. HUTZER was taken to a place of safety, and it is hoped will recover, if proper care is used. The deceased was 17 years of age, and assisted his brother to support a widowed mother. He resided at No. 1,238 Federal-street, to which place the body was at once conveyed. It presented a terrible appearance, the skin being apparently scorched, and the face somewhat disfigured.

A large number of buildings were injured. The factory of Messrs. HAMLIN & Co. suffered much damage. The water poured into the cellar in a perfect torrent, and in a short time almost covered twenty looms. These looms had only been placed in their position on Saturday last, and were new and valuable. They were nearly if not quite ruined. The excitement in the vicinity of the factory was great, numbers of the working classes having gathered around.

A small Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Nineteenth and Poplar streets was struck by lightning about 3½ o'clock. The rain and the water with which the firemen deluged the building extinguished the flames.

A very large number of buildings had their foundations undermined; culverts proved altogether too small to afford escape for the rushing volumes of water, and as a consequence the streets were everywhere flooded, in some places it was three feet above the curb stones. It is of course impossible as yet to estimate the amount of damage which was done.

According to the gauge at the Pennsylvania Hospital 4 1-10 inches of water had fallen at 7 o'clock P. M. which was more than four times the amount registered for the whole of last month, and nearly as much as fell during the whole of August, 1859.

PERSONAL.

MR. EDITOR: A WIDOW, WHO IS FAR AWAY, is anxious to find her son, John Huckstepp, of Hastings, in England. He has edited papers at Prince Albert, Whitby and Beverton, Canada; is supposed to have gone South in the States as the last trace is "*The Clarke Journal*," of Clarke county, Virginia, dated Oct. 7th, 1859. This he sent to his mother. I would gratefully receive a line of his whereabouts on behalf of his parent. JOHN MILES, Chaplain of Bethel, Albany, N. Y. Mr. Huckstepp is 33 years of age and five feet five inches high.

Amare, e non essere amato, e tempo perduto.

THINK OF IT FOR A MOMENT.—WHAT IS it that we poor fellows love? We love, if one may judge for himself over his cigar, gentleness, beauty, refinement, generosity and intelligence, and far above these a returning love, made up of these qualities, and gaining upon yours, day by day, like a sunny morning on the frosts of night. W. E. D., Box No. 982, Albany.

MR. FREDERICK WIGAN, FORMERLY of Melbourne, is requested to call at our office or send us his address; he will be compensated for his trouble. BOWDOIN, LAROCQUES & BARLOW, No. 91 Merchants Exchange.

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The results, which he has described with much graphic distinctness of portraiture, are not of a character to gratify the advocates of Slavery; but no one can justly complain of the spirit and manner with which he engages in the discussion. * * * The natural simplicity and quaint humor of his narrative are adapted to disarm even the most inveterate prejudice of hostility. * * *

In addition to the racy account of personal adventure—if that term may be applied to the experience of the writer, on his often perilous and always exciting journey, and the fund of entertaining, illustrative anecdote with which this volume abounds—it contains much grave discussion on the moral and political aspects of Slavery, which afford perpetual food for reflection, even if its results may not always be desiring conclusions.

From the Boston Transcript.

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It may be considered one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, contributions which has yet been made to our knowledge of those States.—*Edinburgh Review.*

But Mr. Olmsted's entire volume abounds with such suggestive statements, and our American friends would do well to consider them closely.—*London Times.*

This book of Mr. Olmsted's proves that an American traveler can give as entertaining and instructing an account of scenery and incidents in his own country, as Stephens and Bayard Taylor of foreign lands, while he gives us, besides, information of a comprehensiveness, soundness and depth, which could be expected of no one but a native of the Union. This book appears to us among the best of its kind that we have ever met with.—*London Daily News.*

To all those persons, therefore, who look upon the slavery question as a problem requiring a practical solution, this book comes in as a stepping-stone, which will fit that discussion to a range decidedly higher than it has ever been before.—*North American Review.*

Mr. Olmsted's work has received higher praise than almost any similar work ever published.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Never losing sight of a picturesque or comic scene, and always preserving an exuberant good humor, in spite of depressing and provoking circumstances, he is a singularly agreeable traveler.—*New-York Tribune.*

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AS SEMINARY PRINCIPAL.—A LADY OF experience, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, usual English branches and drawing, desires a situation as Principal of a Seminary or as Governess in a family; the best of references given. Address, with salary offered, &c, Miss H. E. DEAN, Augusta, Maine.

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FEMALES.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTable German girl, who speaks English, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; would not object to go as waitress in a good private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 196 West 37th-st., 3d floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has over 17 years experience in this country as cook. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Inquire at No. 331 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or as housekeeper; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; would go into the country. Inquire No. 117 East 26th-st, between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of jelly and pastry; has City reference. Apply at No. 55 Crosby-st., 2d floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable American woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of reference; can be seen for two days at No. 166½ 9th-st., in the rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, FOR A NEAT, REspectable young woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at, or address No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking; good city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 24th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced cook, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; prefers the City, and can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 333 West 23-st.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, by a highly respectable Presbyterian young woman, a permanent situation a short distance in the country, in a small private family, as plain cook and dairymaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes good butter. Can be seen until engaged at No. 409 West 35th-st., second floor, back room, near 9th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A widow woman, with a little girl, who is capable of taking care of children. Best of references from last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 175 West 32d st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a neat competent young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; is an excellent shirt ironer. Best City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress in a first-class family; can do French fluting and manging; call at No. 225 16th-st., between 7th and 8th av., second story, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a German Protestant woman who has been three years in her last place, and can be highly recommended; is under thirty years of age. Only leaving on account of the family going to Cuba. Apply at No. 405 Broome st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country.—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 163 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, a situation as coachman; no objections to assist in a garden; best of reference can be given. Apply to CHARLES HORN, No. 42 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ACTIVE AND INtelligent young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener. He is a good groom and driver and has an extensive knowledge of gardening. The advertiser is single, a Protestant, and aged 24. Can produce references unexceptionable. A permanent job and a comfortable home more looked for than high wages. Country preferred. Address J. A., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a young Protestant, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener, who is highly recommended to fulfill both capacities, and who can produce the highest testimonials as to sobriety, honesty and industry, for the last seven years from parties in this City. Address, for two days, C. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman, a situation as thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in every particular; has the best of City references; would have no objection to any part of the country with a good family; wages no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect, and can give the best of City references from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation by a single German man, a thorough practical gardener; can be highly recommended from his last employers. Address a note to M. B., No. 9 Johnst., in the seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young German Protestant, who understands his business well, and has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GARDENER, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations, by a man and wife (no incumbrances), the man as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands his business in both branches—is a good groom; the woman as first-class seamstress; can cut or fit children's or ladies' dresses, or would go as chambermaid or waitress. Terms moderate. Good recommendations. Address, for two days, JAMES, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a middle-aged man, who has been thoroughly brought up in the care and management of horses, from his youth, and can produce undeniable testimonials for sobriety and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard of by calling on Mr. Trainor, No. 654 Broadway, or a note addressed to S. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS PORter and to make himself generally useful in City or country, by a young man highly recommended. Can milk, groom, work in a garden, &c. Apply at 74 31-av.

AS VALET OR WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE young colored man wishes a situation. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man who fully understands his business; can produce good recommendations from families living in the City. address J. H., care of T. Saunders, No. 147 East 10th st.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, who speaks and writes French and English well, writes a good hand and understands figures, desires a situation; is willing to work and make himself useful; has first-rate recommendations, and expects only a small salary. Address, for three days, L., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO HOSIERY AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—A young man wants a situation as porter or packer; has good City references from his last employer, with whom he has lived 9 years. Address C., Box No. 163, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, as coachman and gardener, a competent man, willing to discharge his duties cheerfully and faithfully, and make himself generally useful. Address, stating references and wages, GEORGE HENRY, Box No. 12 Belleville Post office, New-Jersey.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; one who understands making first-rate bread and biscuit; the family will remain in the country not far from the City till Fall. Call at No. 77 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts., any time this day.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO go to Riverdale, 14 miles up the Hudson. Apply, with reference, at No. 63 Park-place, up stairs, from 9 to 12 A. M.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A PROtestant woman, as housekeeper in a large private family, residing within eight miles of this city. None need apply but such as have had some years' experience and can give the best of references. Call at No. 147 East 18th-st., on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS—One who perfectly understands her business and can bring the best of City references, and is willing to go to the country. None other need apply. Apply at No. 61 University-place, on Thursday and Friday mornings before 10 o'clock.

1,000.—ONE THOUSAND SHIRT HANDS WANTED.—To good hands constant work and good wages will be given the year round. Apply immediately at the Empress Skirt Factory, Nos. 146 and 148 Chambers-st.

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A WIDOW—REDUCED BY DEATHS IN HER family, would be thankful to get embroidering to do or a place her to get a living; she can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 107 Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts., for R. B., for one week.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 18. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood, and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, etc., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.
The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FARCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs C. K. REMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on Monday, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New York.
Rev. E. B. CANFIELD, D. D. Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D. D., Buffalo,

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—FIFTH-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 12. The Institute stages will convey pupils to and from School from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City.

Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal.

Applications for admission on or for circulars made personally or by letter at the institute.

All communications addressed to
H. M. FISKE, Principal, No. 437 5th av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking private lessons in any branch of study, in connection with attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; or from young ladies preparing to teach; none received without satisfactory references. Address, for the present, Mrs. R., SAUGERTIES, New-York.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal. Year commences Sept. 19; continues forty-two weeks. Board, including furnished room, fuel and lights, $26. Tuition in all departments, moderate. No extra or incidental charges ever made. For particulars, send for circular.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No 50 Wall-st. and No 415 Broadway, or address WARING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at CADWELL'S, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, D. D., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 28. Catalogues sent upon application.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 805 New-York Post-office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BHAN, Principal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

THE BEST THING YET! NO CURE, NO PAY!—KILLAM'S MAGIC INSECT POWDER, for the speedy extermination of cockroaches, Croton bugs, ants, fleas, moths, &c.! Warranted a certain remedy! Retail price only 25 cents per box!! A liberal discount to those who buy at wholesale to sell again. Sold by all first-class druggists, apothecaries, grocers, &c., in the Atlantic States, California, Canada, the West India Islands, Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the East Indies. Orders promptly executed by express or otherwise, as advised.
JOHN K. STIMSON, Proprietor's Agent.
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

LEONARD & MANLEY,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 22 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1860.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, in all its branches, under the name and style of
LEONARD & MANLEY.
HERMAN LEONARD,
REUBEN MANLEY, Jr.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Aug. 10, 1860.
The Bonds of this Company, maturing 1st October next will be paid on and after this date, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 65 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 90 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.
The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz. Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 13, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98 99 100, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust, for State Bank of Illinois: Nos. 1427, 1561, issued to Alsop & Chauncy in trust; Nos. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 15th day of August, 1860. JOHN WOOD.
By the Governor.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—Holders of the second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, who have not yet subscribed the bondholders' agreement for the 10 per cent. advance and the reorganization, are informed unless they subscribe said agreement and pay the installment by the 14th day of September, they will forfeit all right to become parties to said agreement. Dated No. 12 Wall-st., Aug. 13, 1860. ROBERT BAYARD,
Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1 last and previously, will please send the same to the undersigned for collection. Interest will be allowed thereon to, but not beyond, Sept. 1 next.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a "Dividend to Policy Holders" of 27 per cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HATBOOK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital $147,000
Surplus over $150,000
This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on and after the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1860, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOME Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUE,
M. R. JENKS, A. C. DAVIS,
SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. ORARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND-HAND, constantly on hand, and for sale, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND-HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
STEAM and GAS PIPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

TO MACHINISTS.—A PROPELLER ENGINE and boiler is wanted for a boat capable of towing Lighters of 20 tons against the tide—engine to be strong and of the simplest construction; the boat to be about 35 or 40 feet long, or as small as can carry such an engine. Answers will state lowest price and how much horse power such boat would require. Address R. F. Times Office.

FRICTION ON JOURNALS AND LUBRICATION ENTIRELY DISPENSED WITH.—Adapted to railroad car, omnibus and carriage axles, steamboat shafts, water wheels and machinery generally; has been fully tested. Gentlemen are invited to examine the same, both as to its practicability and durability, at No. 675 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 36 cents in postage stamps: sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for connubial rites, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR NO. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Small cases..... $2
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... $3
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... $7
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH,"
A WORD TO LADIES!
Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases and removes obstructions, by medical and surgical treatment. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Charges moderate. Advice free. His celebrated medicines $1. Address, Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals: For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MAGY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL HOSPITAL PRACTICE, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs (New-York), from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, stricture, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

REMOVAL.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted, confidentially, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies he employs and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all who contemplate marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmlee Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases.
Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and secure quachery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, should rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 26 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. AINSWORTH, of the town of Saratoga Springs, of the county of Saratoga, N. Y., an insolvent debtor. Notice first published JUNE 22, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. John W. Crane, County Judge of the county of Saratoga, and his office in the town of Saratoga Springs, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
JNO. C. HULBERT, Att'y for Insolvent.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
jy4-law-11w.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860.
HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug 14, 1860, JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1860.
ISABELLA BURGHAL,
Administratrix.
mh31-law6mW*

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF
J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1832,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The Swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 11½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A.M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COBLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 6¾ A.M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 11½ A.M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 7 A.M.
Thurs'dy, Aug. 9, 12½ P.M.	Thurs'dy, Aug. 9, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 4 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 11½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A.M.	
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 6¾ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 3 P.M.
Thurs'dy, Aug. 16, 7:40 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40 A.M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 3 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 3 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 3 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 3½ P.M.
	Monday, Aug. 20, 6¾ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A.M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	
Flushing,	7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean	9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	11:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean	3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING. LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.	
Flushing,	9:30, stopping at College Point.
Dean,	1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing at Yonkers as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8:30 A. M., touching at 30th-st. pier, returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR CORNWALL—ON AND AFTER SATURday, Aug. 11, the steamer ALIDA will land at Cornwall, on both her upward and downward trips.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 33 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 115 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—*The Naushon* will run daily through the season, leaving Mass-st. at 9½, 12¾ and 3¾; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾, pier 4 North river, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 66. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 28 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.
The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in the hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and The Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.
Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.
The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10 000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUthorized to sign our firm by procuration
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $6; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $26; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATH, Dentist,
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 80 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBB" and SCITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYF XLT and H BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL ST

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.—The Board of Delegates of American Israelites has been in session two evenings at the Cooper Institute, comprising representatives of thirty congregations in various parts of the country—nine out of eighteen New-York City congregations were represented. It was reported to the Board that of the $50,000 received by the English Board, for the relief of the Morocco sufferers, $20,000 came from American congregations. The Committee reported that through the instrumentality of Mr. GERSHON KURSHEADT, they had received five hundred copies of an address to young children, of which Lady Baroness ROTHSCHILD is the authoress. Ten copies were ordered to be presented to each delegate, for the use of his congregation. At the meeting, last evening, it was resolved that a census of the Israelites in this country be taken, and measures devised for the purpose of establishing local schools and seminaries for Israelites. A spirited discussion took place last evening on the adoption of the by-laws. The large congregations favored a plan of taxation, representation, and power in the small, according to the representation of members, so that small congregations could not outvote the large ones. Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans and other small places were afraid of being swallowed up by New-York, and wanted their congregations to have equal power with those of New-York. The country towns gained their point, and struck out the by-law which the New-Yorkers proposed. The provincial towns also succeeded in having Philadelphia named as the place for the next annual meeting, on the second Monday in August next. The following officers were elected for the year 5621, (1861:) President, HENRY I. HART, of New-York. Vice-Presidents, Rev. Isaac Leeser, of Philadelphia; J. J. Jones, Mobile. Treasurer, A. S. Saroni, of Boston, Mass. Executive Committee, S. Wilzinski, of Richmond, Va.; J. Conrad, of Hartford, Conn.; J. Einstein, of Philadelphia, Penn.; I. Schriver, of Richmond, Va.; B. W. Hart, of New-York City; B. Levy, of New-York City; M. S. Cohen, of New-York City; J. Reinheimer, of New-York City; Ellis Joseph, of New-York City; M. Woltsohn, of New-York City; A. Mansell, of New-York City; J. L. Levy, of New Orleans; Bennet King, of New-York City; B. Russack, N. Y.; Joseph Levy, N. Y.; A. J. Ratz, St. Louis; L. M. Morrison, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.—We have had rain. It fell through Monday night and till past noon yesterday. Gratitude will scarcely express the feeling with which it was received. The cattle had been thirsty and we had been parched by an almost torrid heat, so long, that the rain-storm was the most welcome visitor we could have had. In downright sterling money we could not estimate its value to the drooping, wilted crops. From our exchanges we learn that it extended over a vast tract of country, and at Philadelphia especially, would seem to have been excessive, flooding cellars and doing considerable damage. But in this City and neighborhood, every drop was welcome, and people who got wet through did not seem to feel any inconvenience. We have had rain.

THE NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.—This association, which proposes to organize itself into a military corps in exact imitation of the French Zouaves of the Guard, and which has already 60 members enrolled held its third meeting at the Cooper Institute Monday evening to perfect the organization. In the absence of the President, RUSH C. HAWKINS, Esq., was called to the chair, and THOS. FAIRGRIEVE appointed Secretary. The Committee, appointed at the last meeting to procure a drill-room for the corps, reported that accommodations could be had at the Mercer House for $5 per month, and, on motion, the same were accepted for the present. Standing Committees were then appointed on printing, finance, and military instruction, and after fixing the monthly dues at 50 cents each member, the association adjourned to meet for drill at the Mercer House on Monday evening next.

OUR HOMELESS CHILDREN.—Another company of homeless children, numbering some thirty-five mostly boys, left yesterday from the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, for the West, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. Many of them were from the Newsboys' Lodging-house, and others were the children of poor but respectable people, who were reduced in circumstances.

THE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Historical Society have purchased the celebrated Egyptian Antiquities collected by the late Dr. ABBOTT, and will remove them as soon as possible to their building at the corner of Second-avenue and Tenth-street. In the meantime they can be visited at their present location in the Stuyvesant Institute Building, where they at present remain.

The Prince of Wales in New-York.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND OTHERS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PUBLIC DINNER AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A meeting of the prominent merchants, bankers, and other well-known citizens of the City was held yesterday, at the Merchants' Bank, in Wall-street, to adopt measures for extending an appropriate reception and welcome on behalf of the people of New-York to the Prince of WALES on the occasion of his visit to this City. Among the distinguished citizens present was Lieutenant General WINFIELD SCOTT. PELYTIAN PERIT, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. M. B. FIELD Secretary. Mr. PERIT briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and said that as the British residents in New-York had made arrangements for a ball in honor of the Prince, it had been thought best that the demonstration on the part of the citizens of New-York should take the form of a public demonstration at the Academy of Music. The main purpose of the meeting to-day was to appoint a Committee and to make other necessary arrangements for carrying out the objects contemplated.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD said that he had just received a letter from a resident of Newfoundland, well acquainted with the Duke of NEWCASTLE, stating that the Prince had thus far only accepted two invitations from this country—one from the President of the United States, and the other from the City of New-York—and that no more invitations would be accepted until the arrival of the Prince at Quebec, at which point his future movements would be determined upon.

The Chairman here read the names of forty or fifty prominent citizens from whom letters had been received, apologizing for their absence, and stating their willingness to coöperate in the objects for which the meeting was called.

Mr. JNO. J. CISCO, in further explanation of the proposed demonstration, said that the idea entertained by them with whom he had conversed was, that the grace and beauty, as well as the wealth and enterprise of New-York, should be represented on the occasion, and, with that view, that a fair complement of ladies should be invited to the dinner.

A resolution to appoint a General Committee to make arrangements for the proposed banquet was then adopted, and the following named gentlemen were appointed said Committee:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Peter Cooper, Winfield Scott, Wm. B. Astor, James Brown, August Belmont, James Lenox, Hamilton Fish, J. W. Beekman, John A. Dix, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Augustus Schell, Matthew Morgan, George Updyke, John R. Broadhead, Robert B. Minturn, Gulian C. Verplanck, John W. Francis, Valentine Mott, Edwards Pierrepont, W. M. Evarts, Pelatiah Perit, Gerard Hallock, William Tucker, M. B. Field, Jacob Harsen, A. T. Stewart, W. C. Noyes, F. B. Cutting, John Vandis J. Hall, Aaron Vanderpoel, Chas. King, Isaac Ferris, J. J. Astor, Jr., N. B. Walker, Edward Prime, John Bridge, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. E. Dodge, John J. Phelps, Wm. Whitlock, Jr., Benjamin Aymar, A. C. Kingsland, James Harper, John Jay, John D. Jones, Wm. C. Bryant, James W. Bonney, Chas. O'Conor, James J. Roosevelt, Moses Taylor, Wilson G. Hunt, W. B. Duncan, Geo. Bancroft, John H. Brower, J. J. Cisco, Cyrus W. Field, F. De Peyster, Henry J. Raymond, Schuyler Livingston, Moses H. Grinnell, George Folsom, Wm. H. Webb, J. U. Messereau, Joseph Lawrence, C. O. Halstead, James Watson Webb, Shepherd Knapp, Thomas Tileston, Robert L. Stuart, John McKesson, James Brooks, Benjamin H. Field, Dunning Duer, James Lea, W. F. Havemeyer, C. R. Roberts, Robert Ray, John A. King, John A. Stephens, James Bowen, Wm. Allen Butler, Wm. Kent, F. S. Winston, Jas. T. Brady, Geo. Griswold, Jr., Robt. L. Kennedy, Henry Grinnell, John C. Green, G. C. Bronson, S. Draper, James G. Bennett, John L. Jones, Marshal Lefferts, Arthur Leary, Wm. C. Schermerhorn, A. E. Silliman Francis Cotteret, Horace Greeley, G. B. Lamar, Israel Corse, W. W. De Forrest, John Slosson, Wm. C. Church, John T. Johnson, Daniel Parish, Robert J. Dillon, John D. Wolfe, Peter Lorillard, B. F. Manierre, Charles Augustus Davis, Watts Sherman, A. A. Low, Richard Lathers, George D. Morgan, F. R. Fowler, Henry Chauncey, Isaac Bell, Jr., Joseph Peabody, Stewart Brown, Joseph Sampson, Luther Bradish, Reuben Withers, Royal Phelps, Robert L. Pell, Marshall O. Roberts, James Buchanan Henry, Charles H. Russell, James Punnett, George S. Robbins, John Steward, Frederick Benson, Wm. A. Seaver, George Greer, George P. Nelson, George W. Bethune, Joshua J. Henry, Wm. B. Hoffman, C. B. Hoffman, Anthony L. Robertson, Cyrus Curtiss, Robert B. Cutting, H. E. Pierrepont, Horace Webster, B. R. Winthrop, David Dudley Field, Daniel Lord, James A. Hamilton, J. De Peyster Ogden, James G. King, Bradish Johnson, George T. Strong, Samuel B. Hughes, Andrew H. Mickle, Archibald Gracie King, James R. Spaulding, Francis Skiddy, R. M. Blatchford.

Mr. B. H. FIELD moved the appointment by the Chair of the following sub-Committees, to be composed of members of the General Committee:

On invitations, on tickets and finance, on reception, on house and music, on decorations, on toasts, *et cetera*, on dinner, on police and carriages, to proceed to Canada to tender the invitation, to proceed to Washington to invite the President and Cabinet.

The motion was carried and the Committees were appointed by the Chair. The Committee to proceed to Canada to tender the invitation to the Prince consists of Wm. B. Astor, Jno. A. King, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Hamilton Fish, Robert B. Minturn, Wilson G. Hunt and Robert L. Kennedy.

The Chair stated that as the Mayor at the request of the citizens of New-York had invited the Prince to visit this City, it was proper that he should be informed of the arrangements that had been made at this meeting. On motion the Chair was appointed a Committee to communicate the information.

Gen. SCOTT asked that his name might be withdrawn from the General Committee. Although he concurred heartily in the objects of this meeting, yet he expected to have the honor of receiving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or, as he preferred to be called after crossing the line, Baron RENFREW, at West Point. To be sure, he was a resident of New-York, and expected to end his days in this City, yet, after all, he was only encamped here, and was liable at any time to be sent to the remote boundaries of the Republic. While, as he before stated, he entered with his whole heart into the objects proposed by this meeting, yet he preferred that his name should be withdrawn from the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. PERIT said he hoped that Gen. SCOTT would allow his name to remain, but he would see that no onerous duties were imposed upon him.

With this understanding the General assented to the use of his name.

At the suggestion of Mr. BROWNE, the invitation to the Prince and suite to accept a public dinner, was put in the form of a resolution, and is to be taken to Canada by the Committee of invitation as a voucher for their authority in the premises.

A resolution requiring the Committee to proceed to Canada at once, and to report the result at the next meeting, was passed, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Funeral of Gustavus A. Ratz.

The funeral of Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, who was drowned while bathing near the Ocean House, N. J., on Sunday last, and who met his death in consequence of his heroic efforts to save the lives of others, took place yesterday from his late residence, the Philadelphia House in the Bowery. The widespread popularity which Mr. RATZ had obtained during his brief business career in this City, his youth, and the sad circumstances surrounding his death, made the occasion one of solemn interest, and drew together a very large concourse of his friends and personal acquaintances, to participate in the last sad rites to his memory. The flags on the hotels were displayed at half-mast, and business in the immediate vicinity was generally suspended during the funeral ceremonies. The corpse, which retained a very natural appearance, was dressed in a blue cloth suit, with white vest, and reposed in a handsome rosewood coffin, with heavy silver mountings. Masonic emblems ornamented the sides. The plate contained the following inscription:

"GUSTAVUS A. RATZ,
Died Aug. 12, 1860,
Aged 27 years, 4 months and 2 days."

The coffin was placed in one of the large rooms of the house, where the remains were exposed to view.

At 2 o'clock Rev. Dr. GURLEY read the burial service of the Episcopal Church, the bearers, who were dressed in sashes of black and white crape, standing around the coffin. At the conclusion of the religious services, a deputation of fourteen brother Masons, from Continental Lodge No. 287, took the place of the bearers, and R. W. WILLIAM GURNEY, P. M., recited the Masonic funeral services.

The coffin was placed in the hearse, and received by a guard of honor from the Seventh Regiment, and by Company A of the same regiment of which deceased was a member, the National Guard Band performing Pleyel's hymn. The *cortège*, which included a large number of his fellow-gymnasts, proceeded through Grand-street and Broadway to the South Ferry, and the remains were interred at Greenwood, with the usual military honors, a volley being fired over his grave.

The funeral of young EDWARD GARDINER who was drowned, at the same time with Mr. RATZ, will take place this afternoon. He was a fine lad, the pride of his school comrades, and the boast of his friends. He was on a visit to his relatives when he met with his sad end.

Awards for Quarantine Damages.

The Legislative Commission appointed to ascertain the amount of damages suffered by various parties in the burning of the Marine Hospital and other buildings connected with that establishment, have brought their investigations to a close. The awards to the different claimants are given below in the order in which they were made, set opposite the amounts of the respective claims.

		Amt. claimed.	Amt. award'd.
No. 1.	Com'rs of Emigration	$260,700 00	$107,251 79
No. 2.	T. W. Walser	6,225 00	255 64
No. 3.	D. H. Bissell	6,565 55	269 95
No. 4.	Com'rs of Emigration.	23,333 75	14 347 60
No. 5.	C. C. Waller	7,300 00	502 52
No. 6.	David McLyman	75 00	
No. 7.	Cornelius Cole	120 00	51 13
No. 8.	Edward Cunningham.	169 20	101 68
No. 9.	Geo. W. F. Rudolph.	105 00	34 08
No. 10.	Jacob Journeay	244 59	119 30
No. 11.	John Waters	162 00	98 85
No. 12.	Louis Hanson	126 00	143 15
No. 13.	James Doyle	74 50	48 85
No. 14.	Lewis Brown & Co.	1 332 98	421 83
No. 15.	James O'Rourke	61 75	51 41
No. 16.	Richard H. Thompson.	19,500 00	5,106 05
	Alexander Cross	931 00	
No. 17.	Henry St. Clair		66 46
No. 18.	T. B. Smithson	75 00	85 21
No. 19.	James Harcourt	75 00	85 21
No. 20.	Simon T. Shiel	20 00	17 04
No. 21.	John H. Fitch	29 00	19 32
No. 22.	John F. Reed & Bro.	46 50	52 83
No. 23.	F. B. Gillette	126 00	137 47
Total		$327,182 57	$129,714 47
Expenses of commission			4,107 65
Total			$133 822 12

These awards will be filed in the State Department, and the amount assessed upon Richmond County.

Police Reports.

THE LATE FRACAS IN MADISON-STREET—THE VICTIM KNOWN.

The man who was found by Officer Petty, of the Fourth Precinct, early on Sunday morning last, in an insensible condition in the hallway of the premises No. 38 Madison-street, has been recognized as JAMES Cusick, a laborer, living at No. 73 Cherry-street. He still remains at the New-York Hospital in a very precarious condition, his skull being fractured, and the bone of his lower jaw shattered. So far no statement has been obtained from the sufferer with reference to the manner in which he received his injuries, as most of the time he is unconscious; but should he be restored sufficiently for the purpose, one of the Coroners will visit him, and take his *ante-mortem* deposition. Officer Petty has been engaged, ever since the occurrence became known, in obtaining information as to who inflicted the violence, and his investigations have resulted in the arrest of four persons named John Ryan, Jas. Wilson, Elizabeth Barry and Mary Hart, who have been identified as participants in the transaction. John Maloy, a lad, residing at No. 91 Monroe-street, has made an affidavit before Justice KELLY to the effect that about 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning he was standing with some of his companions at the corner of New Bowery and Madison-street, when their attention was attracted by a cry of "Murder" and "Watch" proceeding from the vicinity of James and Madison streets. They ran to the place as quickly as possible, and there saw Cusick, who appeared to be badly hurt, staggering about like a drunken man. The four prisoners and another man stood near Cusick, seemingly much excited, and one of them asked for a pistol, but was not successful in procuring one, when all of them dispersed. Information has been received by the Police that the entire affray was witnessed by several persons for whom a search is in progress, and it is hoped that their testimony will be procured.

TICKET-SWINDLING REVIVED.

There have been few complaints of ticket-swindling before the Police Courts of late, as the stringent measures recently adopted by the Legislature for the punishment of this class of offenders have been carried into effect by the authorities, and the business has become hazardous. Many of those engaged in the occupation, which so long a time was allowed to flourish to the disgrace of the City, have entered upon different avocations which, however, are scarcely more reputable, and try a hand at the old game only if they feel confident in their chances of success. One of these sporadic cases came before Justice KELLY yesterday. The complainant, Christian Schumacker, alleges that he arrived in this City, *en route* to Bremen, and having been met by Nicholas Miller, an emigrant runner, was induced to go to an office at No. 157 Cedar-street, where he purchased from Wm. Bosch, the person in charge, a steerage-passage ticket for Bremen, by the steamship first to leave, paying therefor $55, when the regular price is but $35. After ascertaining that he had been imposed upon, Schumacker accepted the advice of the police, and preferred complaints against Miller and Bosch for violating the ticket law, in soliciting passengers and selling tickets without a license. The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and Officers Mason and Lawson, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested Miller, but failed to secure Bosch, who is said to have fled from the State. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

FELL INTO A TRAP.

Some nights since the premises of John Carwood, No. 1,286 Broadway, were visited by burglars, who carried off about $50 worth of property, consisting of lead-pipe, silver tubes, &c. Information of the robbery was given to officer Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct, who suspected that the property in question might be found at a junk-shop kept by Bridget McMann, at No. 477 Seventh-avenue. He accordingly doffed his uniform and called upon the woman, pretending a desire to purchase wares of the description that had been stolen. Bridget said that she could supply him, and unfortunately for herself produced what is said to be the identical goods for which he was searching. She was immediately arrested and the property seized, together with a large quantity of a similar kind, which is represented to be a portion of $400 worth recently stolen from James McLaughlin, of Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street. The prisoner was taken before Alderman BRADY, at Jefferson Market, who held her in the sum of $1,000 to answer a charge of having received stolen goods, and also imposed upon her a fine of $50 for not keeping a book of entry in accordance with a provision of the revised City ordinances.

MORE STABBING AFFRAYS.

Charles Heckel, a Frenchman, and a blacksmith by occupation, was brought before Justice STERRS yesterday, on a charge of having stabbed a man named Geo. Berger in the breast with a pocket knife, with the intention of taking his life. It appeared that the accused and the complainant, who both reside at No. 254 Stanton-street, became involved in a quarrel, and finally Heckel became so desperate that he used his weapon. Another man named Geo. Blackmer, also participated in the affray, and it is alleged that Hecker likewise attempted to wound him, but only succeeded in cutting his clothing. The prisoner was required to furnish bail in the sum of $2,000, to answer.....The same Magistrate committed Henry Myers, keeper of a drinking-place in Centre street, for trial on a charge of [illegible] Daniel Tourney, a blacksmith, living at No. [illegible] County-street. The parties had an encounter, and during the progress, it is alleged, Myers inflicted several wounds upon the body of [illegible] antagonist with some sharp instrument. [illegible] states that he was not the aggressor.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

Yesterday afternoon, Detectives Slowey and Dusenbury observed two young men whom they knew to be suspicious characters, walking down Broadway at the time when the street was thronged with spectators of the funeral procession of Mr. Ratz. The officers closely watched their movements, and saw one of them, named Wm. Marsh, run quickly up stairs at No. 257 Broadway, into the store of Mr. John J. Halsey, whence he almost immediately returned, bringing a piece of cassimere, valued at $24, his confederate, one Thomas Baker, meantime having acted the part of sentinel at the door. As soon, however, as Marsh reached the street, he was collared by one of the detectives, and his companion received the same treatment at the hands of the other. Having ascertained from Mr. Halsey that the piece of cloth had been stolen, both the prisoners were taken to Headquarters and detained until this morning, when they will be sent to Court.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.

At a late hour on Monday night Mr. Timothy Heran was attacked by a highwayman, as he was passing through Vestry-street, who knocked him down and robbed him of his wallet, which contained money and jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $36. Heran called the police, and Officer Pettit, of the Fifth Precinct, heard his cries in season to intercept the thief, who was running away. Having secured him he was searched and a portion of the property was found in his possession. The prisoner was yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, to whom he stated that he was a native of Scotland, and that his name was John McIntyre. He was held to answer.

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE BY THE POLICE.

The house No. 513 Broome-street having been complained of as a resort of disreputable characters, the police of the Eighth Precinct "descended" upon it late on Monday night. Most of the revelers, having been warned of the invasion, did not fall into the hands of the officers; but John and Catharine Legrand, the alleged proprietors of the house, with six young women, who boarded with them, were captured, and in the morning conducted to Court. Alderman BRADY committed the prisoners, pending the result of an investigation of the charges against them.

MAIMED WITH A SHOEMAKER'S KNIFE.

A fracas occurred at No. 230 Mott-street, between Daniel Graham, a shoemaker, and Michael O'Brien, a laborer, both of whom live in the house in question, which resulted in O'Brien's receiving a shocking mutilation, from the consequences of which he will suffer as long as he lives, with a shoemaker's knife, in the hands of his antagonist. Soon after the occurrence, Graham was arrested by Officer Woodbury, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and he is detained in prison to await the result of his brutality.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of THOMAS FOX, an Irishman, 60 years of age, who was found in the water near Pier No. 15 North River. Deceased was a peddler of nuts and candies, and when last seen, on Monday night, was grossly intoxicated. It is supposed that while in that condition, he fell into the river, and was drowned.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of a man who was found in the water at the foot of Robinson street. No evidence respecting deceased could be obtained, and as no appearances of violent treatment were discernible, a verdict of "Death from drowning" was rendered. He was probably a sailor, and appeared to be about 35 years of age.

Fires.

IN A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, a fire was occasioned by a defective flue on the third floor of the building No. 134 Church-street, in the office of H. H. SPELLING, publisher, and dealer in photographers' materials. It was quickly extinguished, the damage to the building being very little. Insured for $1,000 in the Hamilton Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—THE GYMNASIUM.—The monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at their rooms, in the Washington-street Institute. The attendance was comparatively small, on account of the inclement weather and the absence of many members from the City. There was admitted during the evening ten active, six associate and one life member, and the names of several applicants were received. A somewhat lengthy but not uninteresting discussion was had on the question, "Is a Christian nation justifiable in forcing its institutions on the people of a barbarous country?" The usual essay was dispensed with early in the Fall, the Committee having in charge the duty of making arrangements to erect a suitable building for the use of the Association, in which will be prominent a well-appointed gymnasium, intended to continue their exertions heretofore so auspiciously commenced. The building, according to the plans submitted, will be 50 by 100 feet, and will cost about $50,000. There are now 500 active and associate members of the Association, and 1,300 volumes in the Library.

SEVENTH WARD ELECTION.—The special election in the Seventh Ward, to fill the vacancy in the Common Council caused by the death of Alderman STANSBURY, was held, yesterday, and resulted in the election of HUGH O'ROURKE, (Douglas Democrat.) The vote stood as follows: HUGH O'ROURKE, (Douglas Democrat,) 400; DAVID C. RINGLAND, (Republican,) 306; HENRY A. MOORE, (Breckinridge Democrat,) 216. The Seventh is a very strong Democratic Ward, and the struggle was mainly between the Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats. The latter manifested their joy upon the announcement of the result by a general display of fireworks throughout the Ward. Mr. O'ROURKE, the successful candidate, is a manufacturer of fireworks.

A HARD CASE.—The Police of the Ninth Precinct, during the storm on Monday night, found a woman named ANN REYNOLDS, with five young children—the oldest twelve years, and the youngest fourteen months old—wandering about seeking a place of shelter. She stated that her husband, who works at the corner of Duane and Centre streets, New-York, abandoned her three weeks ago, and being without money, her landlord on Saturday night last turned her into the street, since which time she had been wandering about seeking a place of shelter. The poor woman, with her little ones, were sent to the Almshouse.

A NOBLE ACT.—On Tuesday evening, a little boy, 9 years of age, whose parents reside on Front, near Washington-street, while playing at the foot of Adams-street, made a misstep and fell into the East River. As he was about to sink for the last time, a lad named WILLIAM MCDERMOTT, 15 years of age, seeing the danger he was in, without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, leaped into the river and rescued the drowning boy. The act was unusually hazardous on account of the strong ebb tide running at the time.

ASSAULT WITH A PITCHFORK.—A man named JAMES LEARY was committed by Justice BLACKLEY yesterday, to answer for a murderous assault committed upon a companion named HUNTLEY. The accused had been discharged from the gas works of the Citizens' Company, and HUNTLEY was put on in his place. Upon seeing HUNTLEY at work, became greatly enraged, and seizing a pitch-fork made a lunge with it at his head. One prong entered his brain. He was taken to the Hospital in a dangerous condition.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.—Alderman STRONG, of the Thirteenth Ward, having been accused of neglect of duty in permitting a plot of land, belonging to the city, and located in his Ward, to be leased for a long term of years at a nominal rent, at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen denied the charge and demanded an investigation. A committee was granted Him.

ITEMS.—House No. 309 South Third-street, occupied by FRANCIS MILLEBERWER, was robbed yesterday of clothing and other property valued at $5..... Counterfeit $2 bills on the Warren Bank, South Danvers, Mass., were circulated in this city yesterday. The telegraph was out of order, so that the Police did not receive notice of the counterfeit until a considerable quantity had been disposed of.....WILLIAM REITZ was brought before Justice WALTERS yesterday, and committed to answer on a charge of attempting to kill JOHN HESS in an affray between them in Johnson-street on Monday evening.....A boy 13 years of age, named LOFTUS KIRKLAND, was found in Ewen-street on Monday night by the Police, in a state of intoxication. He was properly cared for.....The Coroner's jury in the case of the late accident on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, when JAMES LYNCH, fireman, was killed, have rendered a verdict of "Nobody to blame."....The Republicans of the Nineteenth and Ninth Wards have organized a Wide-Awake Club and elected JAMES H. LENT, captain....Rev. DAVID J. YERKES, of Pittsburgh, Penn., has accepted a call to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church.....The house, No. 98 Sands-street, occupied by Mr. M. VAN DYKE, whose family is out of town, was robbed on Sunday of property valued at $250.

Jersey City.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—A special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last night, for the purpose of taking action upon the nominations of the Mayor for Chief and members of the Department. The following were the appointments:

For Chief—JACOB C. MARINUS, reëlected.

Patrolmen—C. Kipp, Julian P. Charotte, Edward McWilliams, Mathew Bradley, Daniel Boyle, and Thomas Scott.

The Board had nine ballots for a member of the Board of Education, in place of WM. L. DICKINSON, resigned, and no choice, and the Board adjourned.

THE FUNERAL OF DR. DUMMER.—The funeral services of the late Dr. EDWARD O. DUMMER, who was drowned at Long Branch on Saturday last, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 50 Essex-street, Jersey City, and was attended by a large number of people, including a number of ministers and physicians. Rev. Dr. FARLEY, of the Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, officiated. The remains, followed by some thirty carriages, were conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

A NEW ENGINE.—The double-deck fire engine recently purchased by Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, is to be brought home from Philadelphia to-day. It will arrive by the Camden and Amboy boat at 7 o'clock A. M. At 8 o'clock, the Company will be received at the Jersey City ferry by several of the fire companies, who will escort them through some of the principal streets.

RUNNING HORSE-CARS ON SUNDAY.—A meeting of persons in favor of running the horse railroad cars for the accommodation of the public on Sundays, was held at Hudson City on Monday night. The subject was discussed both in favor and against the running of the cars, and subsequently resolutions favoring the project were adopted.

ENFORCING THE LIQUOR LAW.—TERRENCE GIVNEY, keeper of a liquor place in Coles-street, Jersey City, was taken before Recorder TILDEN, yesterday, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, for which he was fined $10.

FROM KANSAS.

Bright Prospects of the Republicans—Extraordinary Hot Weather—Doubtful Prospects for Harvest—The Claims Before Congress, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, August 6, 1860.

We of Kansas occupy the "BOX," while the States of the Union dance upon the "stage." The handbills come to us all filled up—"Campaign aroused"—"The Prairies on Fire"—"Let the Ball roll on"—"Old York Pitches in"—"The Expiring Squatters"—"Twenty thousand Old Guard come to time"—"The 'Old Public Functionary' takes a retrospect of Forty years." "Illinois 'a good State to emigrate from'"—With "Rails" and "Flat-boat Scenes" too numerous to mention.

Although the distance is considerable between us and the actors, we manage to appreciate the spirit of the play, and know the time to laugh, to cheer, and to prepare for the *tremendous sensation*. We can have all the sweet unction that attends a "glorious victory"—but are denied a vote. We can simply turn for others to grind. This we are quite willing to do, with the "*confidential*" indication that the favor will be reciprocated as soon as our dish will hold water.

Perhaps it is for the best that we are disfranchised. It really seems that there is no need of us in a campaign where the Republicans have only to "walk over the course." If you had more help, there would be less glory, and no party can preserve a healthy condition long without *action*. Kansas will be a reserve force for whatever "turns up" in the way of future contests.

There is a lull now, in its most universal sense. We have had no election for weeks and even months, a thing unknown heretofore in our history. No one party of politicians is waging war, to kill off another faction; business of all kinds is flagging; the weather is extremely hot, and if we only had Nahant, Newport and Saratoga removed two thousand miles westward, we could all spare the leisure (not the money, perhaps,) for a brief sojourn where honor and fashion most congregate.

Yes, the weather is hotter than any Summer we ever experienced. The meteorological report for the month of July will show a higher temperature than was ever sent from this Territory before. There were but few days when the thermometer did not reach 100, and on several occasions it exceeded 110. The mean temperature for the entire month did not fall much below 90. Observations here differ from those at the East in this respect. The hottest time of day is from 3 to 4 P. M.

Kansas has slightly improved in respect to her crops. We have had a few light showers that wetted the surface for a few hours, but none that penetrated to the roots, where it was most needed. Everything remains contingent upon future rains, and the lateness of the frosts. Nothing has matured thus far this season, and therefore the probabilities are that very little grain will be harvested to feed our people. There has been a very scanty supply of vegetables in our market, and the greater part of that has been brought from the States. Some of the new potatoes now upon our tables are from Ohio. Price, $1 50 per bushel. But very few are making preparations for sowing Fall wheat. Not one-tenth as much will be sown as was one year ago in this section for want of the means to buy more seed.

Those who met with losses during the trials of '56, called the "Kansas claimants," have had several meetings of late, to render more perfect the system under which they are prosecuting their claims before Congress. The gross amount for which an appropriation is asked, is nearly half a million of dollars; and if Kansas can receive this benefit in this dark hour of her history, it will be the temporal deliverance to thousands of her best citizens. The case is still in the hands of the Committee on Claims in the House, and every claim is being examined in detail during the vacation, so that with ordinary effort, it is believed, a favorable report can be obtained from the Committee early in the next session.

The people seem to be getting cured of their appetites for extravagant fabrications very slowly. The Eastern journals have recently given currency to the statement that CHARLES DOY was another Kansas martyr—that he was murdered by a Pro-Slavery mob—and even the Rochester *Express* comes in to finish the story, by saying he bore an unblemished moral character—was brave, patriotic, generous and honest. All such *stuff* is the purest fiction. And the last Lawrence *Republican* contains a three-column report of a meeting held near the place where DOY was shot, in Linn County, in which the whole matter is exposed in its true light. He was one of the most hardened outlaws the Territory ever bore, and has long been known as one of the chief of Kansas horse thieves. The public had become indignant at his repeated depredations, and the citizens of some other county would have enacted the tragedy soon if it had not happened as it did, in Linn. But the ranks of these bandits are fast thinning out. DOY, WAFFLES, SWAIN and several others have been shot: "Pickles" is a convict at the City of Washington: JAKE HURD was lately shot at Kansas City, and justice has overtaken PAT DEVALIN at Denver City. These barbarous exhibitions should always be deprecated, still, with our condition, it is difficult to devise a better remedy for these heinous crimes.

We can say, "Peace to their ashes," but are not quite prepared to see them made heroes and martyrs by mercenary news-scribblers without a mild rebuke.

Petitions are now circulating in various localities, requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, to procure the passage of a "Stay Law" for the relief of debtors. This is believed by some to be demanded, owing to the loss of the crops, in addition to all the other causes of general depression. Still, a large class, and perhaps a majority, believe that more harm than good would result from the passage of such a law, and the probabilities are that no session will be called.

A large number who went to the mines in the Spring, with ox-teams loaded with merchandize, are now returning for more goods, and they intend to make another trip before Winter. Their reports in the main are favorable, but more so for mercantile and other outside business than for mining. Several parties are now building in this place.

Madam Rumor has fished up this item, and perhaps with some foundation. It is said that a certain railroad, starting out of the ground at one end and going into the ground again at the other end, took through twenty-one passengers, all sleek and fat—passage paid—and they are now O. K. RANDOLPH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The statement of the sufferings of the people of Kansas, in yesterday's Washington dispatch, is believed to be greatly exaggerated. Although the drought has been very severe in portions of the Territory, yet it is believed that all sections have fair prospects for sufficient food for home consumption.

The Remains of American and British Soldiers.

The telegraph yesterday informed us of the discovery of the remains of British and American soldiers, near the Old Fort, at Toronto. The *Daily Globe*, of that city, of the 13th, has the following:

On the afternoon of Friday, while the workmen employed at the excavation for the bridge, at the Old Fort, were digging near the surface, opposite Dillon's tavern, they brought to light the remains of several human beings. It was at once suspected that the bodies were those of the British and Americans who fell in the conflict which took place in front of the Fort, in the year 1813. A considerable crowd soon collected, and Sergt.-Maj. BARLOW, of the One Hundredth, Mr. DILLON, and others, went to work along with the laborers, and in a short space of time they succeeded in exhuming fifteen bodies. From the position in which they were found, it appeared evident that they had been buried in a trench near the place where they fell. Several buttons, a bayonet, pieces of officers' epaulettes, and portions of clothing, were found in the trench. One of the buttons appears to have belonged to one of the men of the "gallant Eighth British Grenadiers." Another has the letters "P. R." engraved on it, and shows that it was at one time attached to the coat of one of the Pennsylvania Rangers. A third has simply the letters "U. S." engraved on it. A couple of copper cents and a Mexican coin were found near the bodies. The discovery of these remains will bring to the remembrance of those who fought and bled in the War of 1812, 1813, and 1814, the struggle which took place in front of the Old Fort, in the Summer of 1813, and which was brought to a speedy termination by the explosion of the magazine. At the time referred to, Gen. SHEAFFE was in command of the Fort; his forces only amounting to about seven hundred British soldiers and Canadian militia, with one hundred Indians. Early one morning, the Americans succeeded, after a sharp conflict, in landing a force of seventeen hundred men, from fourteen armed ships, in the woods, near where the new Garrison now stands. A detachment of the Eighth Regiment were sent out to prevent the landing, if possible, and in the fierce struggle which ensued in the woods and thickets, they lost more than half their number of men. One account states that when they left the Fort they were one hundred and twenty strong, but on the following morning only twenty-five answered to their names. Gen. SHEAFFE, at the head of his small force made a stout resistance, but finding the enemy were two to one he was at length, after a gallant struggle, compelled to retreat. The assailants advanced upon them, but when opposite the Fort the powder magazine exploded, and two hundred Americans with their Commander, Gen. PIKE, were killed on the spot, and also a number of British soldiers. It is stated that large numbers of the slain were buried near the spot where the bodies were found on Friday. The remains were carefully collected, placed in a box, and buried by a fatigue party belonging to the Royal Canadian Rifles.

Horrible Murder at South Bend, Ind.

From the South Bend Register.

On Friday afternoon last, ALEXANDER WILSON murdered SAMUEL PIERSON at or near the residence of Mr. LAMADER, in Green township, in this county. They were both residents of that township. The circumstances connected with this affair, as near as we can ascertain, are as follows: Some years ago WILSON married a daughter of Mr. PIERSON, but owing to his almost habitual brutal treatment, she had left him and refused to live with him, and last Spring she obtained a divorce from him. WILSON has since that time made repeated threats to